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Iran drops remarks by official Threatens war against Iraq's Arab backers

TEHRAN, Sept. 30 (R) — The Iranian foreign ministry Tuesday publicly dissociated itself from the comments of its ambassador in Moscow, who Monday laid down four conditions for a ceasefire with Iraq.

The ministry said Muhammad Mokri's statement, which went far beyond the official Iranian call for an Iraqi withdrawal behind its frontiers was his personal view.

"It should not be considered as the view of the Iranian government and should not create any responsibility for the government," the ministry added in a communique which observers here saw as a reproof for Mokri.

Speaking in the Soviet capital, the ambassador said Iran would agree to a ceasefire if Iraqi troops surrendered; their President, Saddam Hussein resigned; and if the Iraqi port of Basra were given to Iran as "war reparations." The envoy also demanded a referendum for Iraqi Kurds, to see if they wanted autonomy or to join Iran.

The last condition was, particularly inflammatory, and also objectionable to Iran's own Kurdish minority. They have been fighting for months for autonomy from Tehran, but they appear to have ordered a ceasefire of their own to avoid adding to Iran's military burden.

But Iran's Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai has threatened to declare war on Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Jordan if they continued their aid to Iraq in its current war with Iran.

In an interview with Tehran Radio, Rajai said Monday Iran knew that these countries and other countries he did not name, aided Iraq. He said Iran had warned these countries that "Should they fail to declare their view directly, then we shall consider them as being in a state of war."

Only Jordan has so far openly expressed support to Iraq in the eight-day war with Iran, while Iran has charged that Iraqi naval units have taken shelter in Arab ports on the Western coast of the Gulf.

Rajai said these countries "must accept the consequences" of their aid to Iraq. "Responsibility for a future war, in which they are involved because of policies, must be borne by those countries that are helping Iraq on land and at sea by various means," he said.

Rajai said Iraq was not the main enemy in the current war, and that "superpowers" were helping Iraq "using their most modern weapons against us."

He singled out the United States, saying "it is doubtful whether we can continue the war to the end faced with America's weapons."

Earlier Monday Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that Iraq would breed a Security Council appeal for a ceasefire if Iran also would. Hussein urged the council to "take necessary measures to urge the Iranian side to abide" by the resolution approved Sunday. Iran did not respond immediately to Waldheim.

In other diplomatic moves a special envoy representing Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr met in New Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and said he urged her, as a leader in the non-aligned movement, to help end the war. The envoy, Shams Ardakani, said Cuba, the current chairman of the nonaligned bloc, also was playing a role, but he did not elaborate.

Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat met with Bani-Sadr in Tehran Monday as part of his effort to help negotiate a settlement. His efforts met with little success earlier in Iraq.

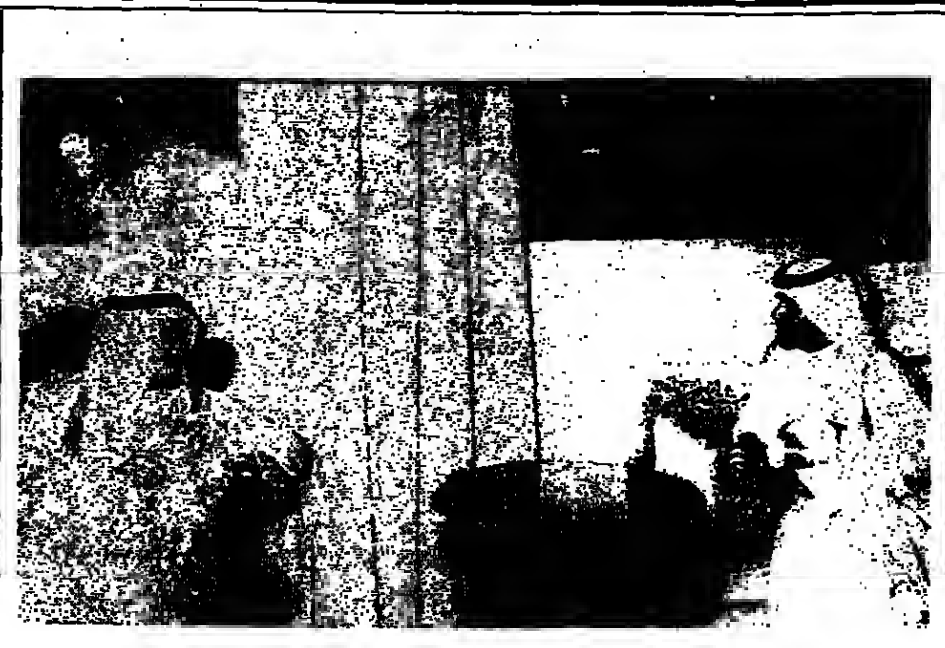
Pakistan President Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq and Islamic conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti of Tunisia met with Hussein in Baghdad on Monday on the second leg of the Conference's "goodwill" mission to the two warring nations. In an earlier meeting in Tehran, Iranian leaders rejected their efforts to mediate the conflict but said they could gather facts.

Western diplomatic sources in London said Monday that Japan, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany had agreed to a U.S. call for talks on keeping open Persian Gulf oil shipping lanes. The U.S. earlier said it would consider military force to ensure access to oil from the Gulf.

At the United Nations, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met Monday with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and said afterwards his country opposed intervention in the Persian Gulf by any outside power, including the United States.

Shahi said he had discussed the Iran-Iraq conflict and the general situation in the Middle East with Muskie, who arrived here fresh from a White House breakfast meeting on the war.

The Pakistani foreign minister refused to give newsmen an assessment of the progress that his president, Zia, was making in his Islamic peace mission.



MESSAGE: King Khaled Monday received a message from the President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan. It was delivered by Sheikh Saroor ibn Muhammad, head of the royal court seen above. The King has also received messages from the Presidents of Syria and the Ruler of Qatar.

Banned in Egypt 355 party members arrested

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (R) — Egypt's Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) said 355 party members and sympathizers were arrested in a police swoop. The UPP, a tiny party which has no seat in the Egyptian parliament, Monday issued the names of those it said had been arrested Sunday. It gave no reasons for the arrests and interior ministry officials were not immediately available for comment.

The government banned the left-wing political rally witnessed by about 700 Monday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

But Interior Minister Ismail Nabawi was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the authorities have uncovered an "underground" Communist organization, and arrested some 50 members of its leading members. Reporting to the opening session of the national convention of President

Anwar Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party on anti-government activities, Ismail said authorities have also uncovered an Egyptian branch of a pan-Arab Islamic party and arrested 25 of its members.

The police minister said large quantities of anti-government pamphlets, printing machines and documents unveiling the "Communist organization's" financing sources inside and outside Egypt were confiscated.

Ismail said the arrested include 15 members of the UPP which is headed by nationalist Khaled Mohieddine, one of the free offices that toppled King Farouk in 1952 under the leadership of the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Mohieddine's party opposes Sadat's pro-Western policies and call for a more balanced policy with the Soviet Union.

Saada hospital pact signed

TAIF, Sept. 30 (SPA) — Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan signed a contract with two specialist international companies Tuesday to run the Saada hospital in North Yemen. The SR220 million contract also calls for building additional facilities and housing for 200 doctors, technicians and

SR165m for water treatment

RIYADH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — A SR156.8 million contract calling for moving water from purification plants near Riyadh to agricultural areas, was signed here Tuesday.

The contract, signed by Minister of Commerce Soliman A. Solaim, includes the supply and installation of pipelines and pumps to be operating within 14 months. For the Dirab agricultural area nearby, 120,000 cubic meters of water will be pumped every day when the project is completed. Water exceeding the needs for agriculture will be pumped into the soil.

The total production of the plant will equal 200,000 cubic meters a day. Of that, 50,000 cubic meters will go for irrigating palm trees at Al-Der'eyya and Araqa. The remaining 30,000 cubic meters will be used in the oil refinery or other projects.

From Saudi Arabia UNRWA schools get \$3.8m

VIENNA, Sept. 30 (R) — Saudi Arabia has pledged \$3.8 million to finance schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) in the Middle East, UNRWA said Tuesday.

The sum, which help UNRWA maintain 308 schools in Jordan and Syria it would have otherwise been forced to close, will be in addition to Riyadh's regular \$1.2 million annual contributions, it said.

This is the third year in a row that Saudi Arabia has made special contributions to finance education programs run by UNRWA, a 30-year old United Nations branch that provides health, education and relief services to 1.8 million registered Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Islamic shipping approved

KARACHI, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — An Islamic shipping experts conference has adopted Saudi Arabian proposals for the setting up of an Islamic shipping company and an Islamic shipowners' association, a spokesman said at the end of the three days of talks. The aim would be to get the financial and political benefits of the shipping trade, which is at present dominated by non-Muslim countries, he said.

The conference, chaired by Mustafa Gokal, Pakistan's adviser on ports and shipping, was attended by about 40 delegates from Islamic countries. The association would be set up in Jeddah as an affiliated organ of the organization of Islamic countries. It would aim at helping to bring about cooperation among shipping companies in member states and achieving the full potential of their merchant fleets.

The group recommended that the proposed company should be named "Ummah" shipping Corporation. Participation countries included Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

Thorn meets Begin 'Wide gap' remains for peace

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (R) — Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn Tuesday met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and said a wide gap still stood in the way of Arab-Israeli compromise.

Thorn, whose visit to Israel is part of a fact-finding mission for the European Economic Community (EEC), will meet Palestinian leaders from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip later Tuesday and Wednesday.

He has already visited eight Arab countries on his tour. "I feel that each of the sides remains stuck to his own position," Thorn told reporters Tuesday. "You know Begin's position is that he refuses to speak with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and he refuses a Palestinian state. Begin's position remains the same."

Thorn said a European Middle East initiative would probably be launched after the next EEC summit in December. The two leaders also discussed the Iranian-Iraqi war which Thorn said they viewed differently. He gave no further details.

Iran counterattacked; Baghdad downs 3F-4s

BAGHDAD, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — Iraq said its troops shook off counterattacks Tuesday in all sectors of southern Iran captured by invading Iraqi forces. Iranian warplanes raided Baghdad, sending a huge cloud of smoke billowing from the area where fuel tanks for electric generating facilities are located.

The Iranian Phantoms concentrated their bombing runs on the southwestern part of Baghdad, where Baghdad University is situated. The Iraqis fired anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles, and witnesses said several jets were knocked down. The Iranian Phantom jets also bombed the French-run Iraqi nuclear research center on the eastern outskirts of Baghdad Tuesday and the French embassy here was quoted by Arab radios as saying no direct hit was scored.

Radio broadcasts quoted the French embassy as saying the living quarters of the \$275 million center suffered damage in the bombing runs but there were no casualties among French experts in the center.

The raid was the first air raid on Baghdad since Saturday in the nine-day-old war between the Gulf oil giants. Air attacks on major oil refineries in the southern part of both countries have halted their flow of oil to the world.

A communique from the Iraqi military command said its forces "beat back counterattacks by enemy reinforcements and mopped up pockets of enemy resistance" along the 300-mile invasion front from the Shatt al-Arab waterway on the south to Qasr-e-Shirin in the north. It said the past 24 hours of ground action left six Iraqi soldiers killed, 15 wounded and five missing.

Witnesses reported U.S.-made Phantom F-4 fighter bombers of the Iranian Air Force raided the Dora refinery and the adjacent al Rashid Military camp on Baghdad's southwestern edge Tuesday.

About two hours later, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein took visiting Pakistani President Gen. Zia ul-Haq on a car tour of the Iraqi capital at the end of Haq's goodwill mission to Iran and Iraq. Baghdad radio reported.

Crowds turned out to greet the two presidents and Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan as they drove in the Iraqi president's limousine to Baghdad's seven-century-old al Mostansirah university on the sight-seeing tour.

In the raid Iraqi forces shot down two Iranian aircraft and a helicopter, seized an army camp in the Dezful area and destroyed a large number of vehicles, tanks and equipment, a general command communique said Tuesday.

Many Iraqis were killed or wounded and 15 were taken prisoner, a communique said, as quoted by the Iraqi News Agency. Iraqi forces destroyed eight guns of various calibers, four vehicles and a number of tanks and medium weapons, it said. The communique reported that an army camp at Dezful containing a large number of vehicles and equipment, eight tracked vehicles and a 155 mm gun were seized.

Iraqi losses were put at six killed, 15 wounded and five missing. Eleven vehicles, three guns of various calibers and two armoured vehicles were destroyed, it added.

An Associated Press reporter at the front reported seeing hundreds of Iraqi military trucks, many loaded with troops and tanks, rolling south from the northern battleground of Qasr-e-Shirin, where Iraq claimed 300 Iranian soldiers had surrendered.

This was seen as Iraqi confidence in its northern front was secure and Iraq was shifting forces to help out in the south where battles raged from the Shatt al-Arab waterway to Dezful.

Brig. Gen. Abul Khdanfar, whose tank battalion took Qasr-e-Shirin 110 miles northwest of Baghdad five days ago, said his men had pushed 25 miles beyond the city into Iran and were facing no resistance.

He met Western reporters just outside Qasr-e-Shirin in the Iranian desert, where his forces showed off the ruins of the local radio and television complex. The troops demolished it two days ago because "it was a center for vicious Khomeini propaganda," he said.

Bombed-out cars and clothing littered the dusty road outside the complex. Iraqi soldiers milled about, flashing victory signs. This city, 15 miles inside Iran, was deserted Monday except for Iraqi soldiers. The evidence of heavy fighting was everywhere. Every shop window on the main street was blown out. Huge chunks of the mud houses had fallen into the street.

The general said his troops would advance no farther into Iran along the northern front, but he said they would hold the captured territory until the Iranian government agrees to Iraqi territorial demands farther south along the disputed border. "We have no claims on Qasr-e-Shirin," Khdanfar said. He would not say where the heavy troop movement seen earlier in the day was destined, but he said his forces needed no help on the northern front.

Further south Iraqi commandos launched a big new offensive against the Iranian oil-refining city of Abadan Tuesday and were within (half a mile) of its suburbs, Iraqi officers said.

Carter hints at leaving U.N. if Israel expelled

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AFP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter has suggested here that if Israel were expelled from the United Nations General Assembly the United States would probably leave the body.

"The illegal expulsion of a member of the family of nations from the General Assembly," Carter told a textile workers union convention, "would raise the gravest questions about the future of the General Assembly and further participation of the United States and other nations in the deliberations of that body."

Carter added that the United States "To protect" oil supplies

U.S. eyes contingency plans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (R) — The United States appears to be drawing up new contingency plans to protect world oil supplies that could be threatened by the war between Iran and Iraq. In a surprise move, President Carter called congressional leaders to the White House Monday to tell them his views on American options in the Middle East conflict. The fleeing in Washington was that a major announcement might be made Tuesday.

U.S. officials tried to discourage widespread speculation that the White House talks dealt with the possibility of U.S. or international naval operations to safeguard oil tanker navigation through the vital Straits of Hormuz. At the same time, the officials denied a CBS television news report that Carter had decided to send highly sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft as a factor in the new Middle East fighting. "I don't think of AWACS as something that anybody would put in the hands of anybody but Americans," one U.S. official said.

The United States had declared its neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict but has repeatedly stressed that the Straits of Hormuz must remain open in the interests of world peace. That insistence prompted much of the speculation that the Carter administration was prepared to take part in an allied naval task force assigned to steer the big tankers safely through the straits.

Other U.S. officials said they believed that both Iraq and Iran were probably suffering serious supply problems, and without weapons from either the United States or the Soviet Union the war could not last long. "Both sides are using ammunition faster than they can re-supply," one official said.

The officials said Iran appeared to have put up a much more resolute resistance to the Iraqi push for disputed border areas than Baghdad expected. Iraq had the initial advantage of better military morale, readiness and cohesion, along with the inherent advantage enjoyed by an attacking force, the officials said.

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ہدیۃ النبی
بعد استکمال التدراسات الفنسیۃ
وہو فی الموعود من مکان
الطمانۃ وکونہ اعجازاً
من قلوب المدینۃ وقریب
مکان و تاریخ الفی فی
کافہ مروت اللہ کا جہا
مع تجلیات شفاقت
ہفتا: احتیاطاً المراسم فی موعود ہزارہ
وفاقتا سید محمد کاظم الراطین موعود شہید مہ

Higher studies program planned by Riyadh U

RIYADH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — Riyadh University's Higher Studies Faculty is planning a program for a higher education diploma in children's medicine, officials announced Tuesday.

The program will start Nov. 1, and is organized with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health.

comment

By Anwar As'ad Abdul-Jadaye
Al Medina

I don't know the advantages of the participation of Arab funds in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. If there are any, the Arab and Muslim economists ought to explain the positive and negative aspects of this participation. In case the negative aspects outweigh the advantages, it would then be advisable to withdraw from them and set up an Arab-Islamic Fund to deal directly with the poor and emerging nations. It would not be necessary to participate with the industrialized states, which according to evidence, use these funds only for their own interests.

Besides, the United States' overbearing domination compels these two agencies to function according to its own wishes. Its opposition to the acceptance of a PLO representative as an observer at the IMF session is an instance of its self-interest.

The U.S. hostility to the Arabs is no longer a secret, as it is no secret that Europe works in deference to the American wishes. However, if we wish to be sincere to ourselves, we must strive to prevail upon the Fund members to respect our views and aspirations without any vain-glorious attitude.

If this should not be possible, then our economic experts must create an independent system through which we are able to exploit and invest our surplus funds and deal with the emerging nations without any interference from the industrialized states. Despite their wealth, they continue to envy us on our oil because they want to swallow the riches of other countries for the welfare of their own peoples. This is so because their ragged systems, both in the Capitalist and the Communist bloc, have brought them to the point of emaciation.

Praise be to God, we are a conscientious nation with a glorious record of work for mankind's happiness. It would be only fitting if we resume this work by investing our financial resources in a Fund set up by the Arab and Muslim economists themselves.

The faculty called on students accepted to provide a written guarantee to work for the Ministry of Health, for a period to be specified by the ministry, after their graduation. The guarantee is one of the conditions for admission.

In other educational developments, the Islamic University of Medina will discuss Tuesday evening a doctorate's degree thesis presented by Naif Hashem Al-Daisi, of the department of higher studies. The subject of the thesis involves a book on Abi Yala Al-Muwali, a famous Arab writer.

The discussion committee will comprise Sheikh Saleh bin Muhammad Al-Lihaidan, member of the judiciary council of the higher studies department of the university; Dr. Akram Dia Al-Umari, chairman of the higher studies department, who will be the supervisor; Dr. Omar Abdul Aziz, vice-chairman of the higher studies department; and Dr. Muhammad Mustapha Al-Azami, of the faculty of education of Riyadh university.

Meanwhile, Sudair Education Director Ibrahim Abdul Wahab is holding a series of meetings with education officials in the Sudair region to discuss the educational plan for the academic year 1980-81.

The meetings began Sunday with educational officials in Majmaah. Tuesday, the education director met with officials in Zalfi, and will meet Majmaah officials again Wednesday. The meetings are attended by educational bureau directors in Zalfi and Houtat Sudair, directors of schools in the region and all educational instructors.

In the meantime, Alkhobar's Gulf Girl Society began its training courses for the new academic year Tuesday. The courses include dress making, Arabic typing and kindergartens for children.

The society announced the door to registration was still open for the tailoring and typing courses. An English language course will be organized by the society starting Oct. 24, in addition to a kindergarten teachers training program.



DOUBLING UP: A Saudi Arabian Transportation Company double-decker bus plies the streets of Jeddah on a training mission.

Kingdom's experts to study Arab League administration

RIYADH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — A working team from the Public Administration Institute is carrying out a field study on the administrative structure of the Arab League, which is based in Tunis.

The study is being carried out after the League approved the new administrative rules for its bodies in a proposal presented by the Kingdom.

The institute's director, Muhammad Al-Taweel, said Tuesday that the Saudi Arabian team will leave for Tunisia Oct. 14, to join with another team, formed from the league's employees. The two teams will merge and work as one in drawing the new administrative structure for the league. The new plan includes deciding the functions of the main and branch departments, and establishing a new information center.

The Saudi Arabian team comprises 11 experts and the plans call for completing the new structure in eight months, Taweel said. The public administration institute was chosen for the project because it is one of the

largest administration institutes in the Middle East, he added. There is no other institute that matches the potentials of the Saudi Arabian institute for teachers, experts, research and consulting in all Arab countries, he said. Taweel added that he was proud for the authorization of the institute, which is a compliment to the Kingdom indicating its progress in administration development.

WEATHER

Temperatures are expected to drop slightly in the north-western region. The weather will be humid in coastal areas and warm inland.

Scattered clouds will gather in the north-western and south-western regions. Winds will be northerly and moderate. They might become active occasionally in the northern region, causing sand haze. Seas will be moderate to medium.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	41	28
Jeddah	35	25
Riyadh	38	24
Dhahran	40	21
Medina	40	25
Taif	32	19
Jizan	36	27
Qasim	38	22
Hail	37	20
Tabouk	37	23
Bisha	35	17
Abha	28	10

Via satellite

Pilgrimage to be broadcast

JEDDAH, Sept. 30 (SPA) — The Pilgrimage performance will be aired live via satellite throughout the world this year to be broadcast for millions of viewers, especially to the Islamic World, the Ministry of Information decided Tuesday.

Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, deputy information minister for Islamic affairs, said Saudi Arabian radio broadcasting stations also will transmit the Pilgrimage activities and other related religious programs in nine languages to Islamic countries.

The broadcast, explaining the meaning of Pilgrimage — its objectives and ways of performing it — will be aired live with the use of advanced external broadcasting equipments at the station's studios to 40 stations in Islamic countries.

Dr. Khoja said the Saudi Arabian television station will provide all facilities for television station representatives who are to cover the Pilgrimage season. The ministry has invited this year media delegation of more than 40 Islamic countries — representing radio, television and the press. These delegates will transmit written and audio-visual messages, the proceedings of the Pilgrimage to Islamic peoples and rest of the world.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) will provide necessary communication means for reports coming to cover the Pilgrimage. The agency also will carry a full coverage on the Pilgrimage and Kingdom's efforts to serve pilgrims. The live television and radio broadcast will include the standing at Arafat, Dhur and Asr prayers and the movement of pilgrims from Arafat and the Adha Eid prayers at the holy haram.

Pilgrims' arrivals
There have been 409 take-offs and land-

ings at Jeddah airport in 48 hours from Monday evening till noon Tuesday, Saleh Aziz, the director of the airport said Tuesday.

Some 90 per cent of all pilgrims plan to arrive on Boeing 747 Jumbo jets, he added.

Meanwhile, according to Hassan Maatouq, deputy interior minister for passports and civil status, a total of 187,665 pilgrims arrived as of September 28, which represents a decrease of two per cent or 3,198 pilgrims compared with the same period last year.

In Amman, Minister of Endowment and Religious Affairs Kamel Al-Shaikh said Tuesday that arrangements for the 26,500 Jordanians due to perform the Pilgrimage this year, starting next Saturday, have been completed.

The minister was just back from talks in Saudi Arabia with his Saudi counterpart Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie, which he described as successful. Sheikh also took part in Mecca in meetings of the World Higher Council of Mosques and had talks with a number of Saudi officials on arrangements for the Jordanian pilgrims.

prayer times

Wednesday	Mecca	Madinah	Najd
Fajr	5:00	5:01	4:39
Ishraq	6:17	6:15	5:49
Dhuhr	12:17	12:20	11:47
Asr	3:40	3:23	3:11
Maghrib	6:12	6:12	5:42
Isha	7:42	7:42	7:11

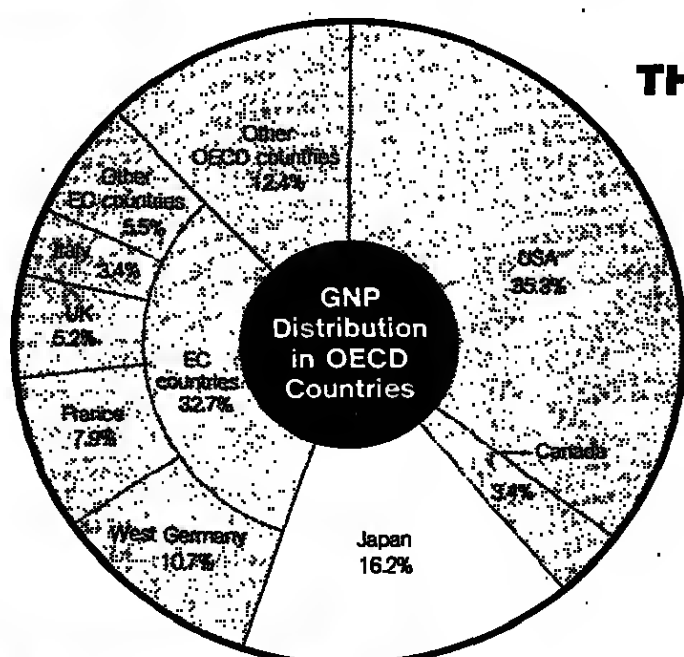
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- High productivity

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- Stable conservative government
- Growing importance in world economy

SOCIAL FACTORS

- Effective management
- Good labor-management relations
- High worker morale
- High level of education
- Good government/business cooperation

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- High energy-saving consciousness (Target: 7% saving per year)
- High degree of energy-saving technologies

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مكاتبنا في البحرين

U.S.-Israeli pact sought, Begin says

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said that he has been approached by U.S. officials about the possibility of an American-Israeli defense pact and the U.S. using Israeli bases in occupied Sinai. Speaking to reporters at his home in Tel Aviv, Begin said that the idea of the official initiative had to come from Washington.

"It is not our place to invite refusals. We would have to consult with Egypt if an official approach was made," Begin said. He would

Israeli arms provided to Iraqi Kurds

TEL AVIV, Sept. 30 (R) — Israel said for the first time Tuesday that it had provided arms and military instructors to the Kurds in their fight for autonomy against Iraq from 1965 to 1975. Prime Minister Menachem Begin told reporters at the town of Givat Olga, north of Tel Aviv, that "Israel actively supported the Kurds in their struggle for independence from Iraq for 10 years."

"Israel provided arms and instructors to train the Kurdish fighters, he said. The late Shah of Iran had been the leading proponent of aid for the Kurds and had supplied them with a quantity of arms, Begin said. The Israeli aid continued until Iran and Iraq signed a treaty in 1975 settling their dispute, which Iraq denounced when hostilities broke out with Iran two weeks ago.

not say when the unofficial approaches had been made.

He repeated that Israel took no pleasure from the Iraq-Iranian war and was watching developments carefully.

In the meantime, U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Monday that the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations "would raise the gravest questions" about future U.S. participation in the international body's deliberations. "We will not permit it," Carter said while addressing the annual convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said Carter was referring to discussions about a challenge to Israel's credentials that could result in that nation's expulsion.

Arab foreign ministers had discussed a possible move to oust Israel, but there has been no formal move to do so at the United Nations. "The illegal expulsion of a member of the family of nations from the General Assembly would be a challenge to the basic principles of the United Nations," Carter said. "It would raise the gravest questions about the future of the General Assembly and further participation of the United States and other nations in the deliberations of that body."

Diplomats view Iraqi thrust as bid to regain land, pride

BAGHDAD, Sept. 30 (AP) — Iraq's thrust into disputed areas along its border with Iran are viewed by diplomats here mainly as an attempt to regain land and pride that was lost in the early 1970s to the then-powerful armies of the Shah. The 1975 Algiers Agreement, which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein abrogated two weeks ago, confirmed the Shah's claim to the Shatt Al-Arab waterway, which the Shah had boldly seized in the early part of the decade.

"The Algiers Agreement, if we had a choice, we would not have accepted it, but local and international circumstances forced us to agree to the status quo prevailing at that time," Gen. Adnan Khairallah, Iraq's defense minister, told a news conference this week.

Khairallah's explanation for terminating the agreement is that the Shah never respected the 1913 Constantinople protocols that defined land borders under the Algiers agreement, and violated the terms that set the border in the Middle of the Shatt Al-Arab.

Some analysts regard the Iraqi thrust as a response to Khomeini's revolutionary calls which Tehran has broadcast around the Gulf. Iraq's strategic goals in the conflict are also unclear. Khairallah said Iraq

had achieved its goal by retaking 324 square kilometers of land "usurped" by the Iranians. He said Iraq had moved further because of Iranian provocations and he suggested the additional land would be a bargaining chip.

Diplomats say they believe repeated statements by Khairallah and Hussein that they do not want the Iranian oilfields in Khuzestan, which is called Arabistan by the Iraqis and is populated by restive Arabic-speaking Iranians. Interestingly, Khairallah did not link Iraq's long-standing claim for three islands in the Gulf to the present conflict. The islands were seized by the Shah in 1971.

Diplomats say the Arab-speaking minority of Khuzestan would be a potential problem for Iraq, which has enough trouble with the Kurds in the north.

Iraq has been supporting the Arabistan rebels and other fractious minorities in Iran, but diplomats wonder whether the Iraqis would really want to topple Khomeini. "They don't like Khomeini," said one diplomat. "They don't want Tudeh (Iran's Communist Party) and they certainly don't want to provoke the kind of patriotic reaction in Iran that might lead to a resurgence of the military."

Soviet attacks linked to Zia-Carter meeting

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 30 (AP) — Some Pakistanis believe two border attacks last Friday at the Ghakhai post on the Afghan border, about 272 kilometers northwest of here, were no casualties.

Pakistani and Western diplomatic sources said that the Pakistan military authorities were convinced that the six Mi-24 Afghan helicopter gunships used in each instance were manned by Soviet crews and that the firing was deliberate and unprovoked.

Meanwhile, radio Afghanistan declared that Pakistan was trying to cover up military aid to Afghan resistance fighters by charging the two border posts were raided by helicopters in violation of its airspace. Islamabad has not alleged an air violation, claiming the gunships fired from across the border.

Before leaving Pakistan Sunday, President Zia reacted to the first incident by saying that it apparently was a "test of our patience or a test of our muscles."

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At return to law, order

Nationwide sigh of relief in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 30 (AFP) — There is no doubt that there is a nationwide sigh of relief at the return to law and order in Turkey's big cities in the three-week period since the Sept. 12 military coup. Foreign observers here are

unanimous in saying that so far as the ordinary man-in-the-street is concerned, his overwhelming reaction to the new regime is that: Now we can sleep safely at night.

At present the security forces are in complete control of the country from midnight to 5 a.m., whereas in the recent past leftist and extremist militants used to snipe at each other at night. The main problem is to know whether this period of general goodwill will be used profitably by the regime to correct some of the social injustices crying out for

reform. It is by no means certain that the conservative ideas of the middle class either in Istanbul or Ankara, will long remain compatible with the views of the younger Turkish officers, many of them conscripts.

Since Sept. 12 there have been clashes between security forces and both leftist and rightist "terrorists" and militants, and the figures of casualties are generally accepted as correct by foreign observers.

BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, (R) — NATO's military committee, the alliance's top defense authority, has cancelled a visit to Turkey following the coup there, NATO sources said Monday. The visit to NATO's southern flank should have started last week and was due to include Italy.

KARACHI, (AFP) — Fifteen Pakistani lawyers arrested last month for participating in an illegal protest march against the martial law regime were unconditionally released from prison here Monday. The government


withdrew all charges against the lawyers, who faced long prison sentences for defying a martial law ban on political demonstrations.

KARACHI, (AFP) — Pakistani coastguards, chasing international smugglers near the Gulf, captured two Dubai-registered cargo ships carrying smuggled goods worth about four million dollars, official sources said here Monday. Two Iranian revolutionary guards overpowered by the smugglers and kept on the ships were rescued by the Pakistanis, but the smugglers managed to escape in motor-boats, the sources said.

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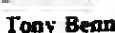
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He said the islands have been used as a transit point for relaying drugs from their sources in South America to their distributors in south Florida.

The plane was circling northwestern Switzerland at 600 meters moving at 75 kilometers an hour as the rescue helicopter closed in.

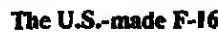


Benn won thunderous acclaim from rank-and-file Labor delegates by unveiling a sweeping and radical blueprint for the next government. Healey won only moderate applause.

\$1m book probes Americans' past

— That "the term Scotch-Irish does not refer to people of mixed Scottish and Irish ancestry but to the Presbyterians who settled in Ulsters, the northernmost province of Ireland, in the 17th century and subsequently emigrated from there to North America."
The Acadians, incidentally, were settlers who were pressed to leave the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during troubles with the British.

M'bow said all recommendations on the media put forward in the lengthy McBride report, named after the commission chairman Sean McBride of Ireland, were made outside his personal opinions and suggestions. Some of the issues contained in the report, such as the proposed "protection of journalists," have been stiffly opposed by Western news organizations and journalists as a subtle attempt to license, and thereby control, journalists.



Earlier this year, seven members of the Senate foreign relations committee joined in a letter urging the administration to allow

"Just because the Communists haven't attacked us in the past doesn't mean that they haven't wanted to," a nationalist official said. "It means that they know we are prepared and would give them a bloody nose if they tried."

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Current Job Title & Years Experience:

Meets Holmes Thursday

Ali after yet another miracle

LAS VEGAS, Nev. Sept. 30 (AP) — The e of Muhammad Ali is spinning a web this gambling capital and the high rollers beginning to believe the man can work her miracle.

It is now a 3-2 underdog for Thursday's heavyweight championship fight against Larry Holmes. Those are remarkably odd odds against a guy who's 38 years old hasn't thrown a punch in anger in two years. Especially when you consider that he is the undefeated champion with 19 straight knockouts over the 24 months

amazed at the hand speed he is showing. The only one who's not impressed is Richie Giachetti, Holmes' manager.

At a Monday press conference Giachetti presented Ali with a caricature. It was a picture of an oversized pig with Ali's face. It was labelled "Porky."

"By round nine, this sight will be over," snapped Ali. Holmes passed up the midway news conference, choosing to sleep in. Ali seized that as more ammunition for himself.

"Larry lost the first round when he didn't show up mere today," Ali said. "I made

rest. Holmes has been fighting too much. He's shot."

Ali has a scenario for Thursday already prepared.

"I'm not the least bit worried about Holmes," he said. "I'll punch so easy, after the first round, everybody will know what will happen. I'm gonna eat him up. I'll talk to him during the fight. I'll tell him to keep dancin' to show the world what kind of champion he is. I'll have him crazy. I've got him already. The next morning it'll be hard to walk the streets. Image that, four times world champion."

That is the target that drives Ali, according to trainer Angelo Dundee. That and the attention, the excitement surrounding his quest.

But can he really perform this sleight of hand at age 38? It seems a monumentally tall order.

"He can and he will," said Dundee, sounding every bit as confident as the fighter he calls "my guy."

Holmes' camp shrugs off all of Ali's showmanship and web spinning. The champion seems relaxed and at ease for this defense. He jokes with newsmen while Ali's news conference are rapid-fire, machine-gun bursts of boasts and bombast.

"I got an easy fight coming up," said Ali. "Do you think I'd go through all of this just to lose? I always find a way."

For the Record

Ali's Pro Fights
59 bouts, 56 wins, 3 losses, 0 draws, 37 knockouts

Date	Opponent	Result
Oct. 29, 1960	Tunney Hummer	W 6
Dec. 27, 1960	Herb Ruler	KO 4
Jan. 17, 1961	Tommy Spinks	KO 3
Feb. 7, 1961	Jim Robinson	KO 1
Feb. 21, 1961	Danise Freeman	KO 7
Apr. 18, 1961	Lamar Clark	KO 2
June 26, 1961	Duke Sabado	W 10
July 10, 1961	Alvaro Johnson	W 10
Oct. 7, 1961	Alan Welford	KO 6
Nov. 22, 1961	Willie Simmonoff	KO 7
Feb. 10, 1962	Seamus Banks	KO 4
Feb. 28, 1962	Doc Warner	KO 4
Apr. 23, 1962	George Logan	KO 4
May 10, 1962	Billy Daniels	KO 7
July 10, 1962	Alexandro Lavarra	KO 5
Nov. 15, 1962	Archie Moore	KO 4

Holmes' Pro Fights
35 bouts, 35 wins, 0 losses, 0 draws, 26 knockouts

Date	Opponent	Result
Mar. 24, 1973	Chuck Wepner	KO 15
May 18, 1973	Ron Lyle	KO 11
July 1, 1973	Joe Bugner	W 15
Oct. 1, 1973	Joe Frazier	KO 14
Feb. 20, 1974	Jean Pierre Cornussen	KO 5
Apr. 30, 1974	Jimmy Young	W 15
May 20, 1974	Richard Dunn	KO 5
Sept. 28, 1974	Ken Norton	W 15
May 16, 1977	Alfred Evangelista	W 15
Sept. 29, 1977	Ernie Shavers	W 15
Feb. 15, 1978	Leon Spinks	L 15 (lost title)
Sept. 15, 1978	Leon Spinks	W 15 (regained title)



Larry Holmes

While trying to win the title for a fourth time is a big challenge — "That's the only reason I'm coming back," says Ali — it is not considered by Ali to be one of the major challenges of his career.

"When I first announced that I was a Black Muslim (after he beat Sonny Liston for his first title in 1964), that has the greatest challenge. That took more guts than whipping 50 Holmes."

Ali ranked as his second greatest challenge "not takin' the step."

On April 28, 1967, Ali refused to take the traditional step forward at the ceremony for induction into the army. He was convicted of draft evasion, a conviction that later was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court, and banished from boxing, not to return until 1970.

He failed to regain the title when he was knocked down and outpointed by Joe Frazier March 8, but he got it back Oct. 30, 1974, when he knocked out George Foreman in the eighth round at Kinshasa, Zaire.

He lost it again when he was outpointed by Leon Spinks and then regained the World Boxing Association part of the title by outpointing Spinks in his last fight Sept. 15, 1978.

"Holmes ain't the real champion," said Ali. "He beat Norton, and Norton didn't deserve the title."



WEIGHT WATCHING: Contender for his fourth world heavyweight title, Muhammad Ali won the first battle — that of the scales — while dropping from 254 pounds to 218 pounds. Ali enters the ring with World Boxing Council champ Larry Holmes Thursday, Oct. 2.

Pinch-hit homer in ninth keeps Expos atop NL East

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP) — The Montreal Expos remained on top of the National League East with a dramatic 5-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals Monday night when John Tamargo belted a pinch-hit three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth.

Tamargo, a reserve catcher, slapped a line drive into the stands in right field. It gave the victory to Woodie Fryman, 7-4.

Gary Carter reached first leading off the inning on a throwing error by St. Louis third baseman Ken Reitz. Warren Cromartie sacrificed him to second and Larry Parrish was intentionally walked.

Pinch hitter Willie Montanez forced Parrish at second. Tamargo, pinch hitting for Fryman, then drilled his game-winning homer.

The Philadelphia Phillies stayed a half-game behind Montreal with an equally dramatic victory. After the Chicago Cubs scored two runs in the top of the 15th inning, the Phillies rallied for three runs and a 6-5 verdict.

The Phillies rally in the 15th began with a walk to Lonnie Smith off reliever Doug Capilla. Pete Rose also walked and both runners advanced on a wild pitch. Bake McBride grounded to second, Smith scoring and Rose moving to third.

Dennis Lamp replaced Capilla and Mike Schmidt popped out. But Garry Maddox singled to center, scoring Rose with the tying run. Larry Bowa walked and Manny Trillo drilled a game-winning single.

The only other National League game saw the Mets top Pittsburgh in 10 innings on Joe Youngblood's two-run homer. San Francisco's game at Atlanta was rained out.



John Tamargo

The Baltimore Orioles moved within 3 1/2 games of the idle New York Yankees in the American League East by sweeping the Boston Red Sox 5-2 and 4-3. The Yankees' magic number for clinching the division remained at three.

Baltimore took the first game 5-2 as Dennis Martinez hurled a five-hitter and Doug Decinces and Rick Dempsey smashed consecutive home runs. Eddie Murray became only the fifth switch-hitter to slam 30 homers in a season, his two-run shot boosting Steve Stone to his 25th victory in the nightcap. Stone, 25-7, is the first 25-game winner in Baltimore history.

Baseball Standings

National League					
East					
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Venezuela	87	70	.554		
Philadelphia	80	77	.551		
Pittsburgh	80	77	.510		
St. Louis	72	85	.459		
New York	65	92	.414		
Chicago	63	93	.404	2 1/2	
West					
Houston	89	67	.571		
Los Angeles	87	69	.558		
Cincinnati	80	71	.548		
Atlanta	75	79	.516		
San Francisco	73	82	.471	1 1/2	
San Diego	70	87	.440	1 1/2	
Monday's Games					
San Francisco at Atlanta, Cancelled, rain					
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4, 10 innings					
Montreal 5, St. Louis 2					
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5, 15 innings					
(Only games scheduled)					
American League					
East					
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
New York	99	57	.635		
Baltimore	96	61	.611		
Boston	82	72	.532		
Milwaukee	83	75	.523		
Detroit	81	78	.519		
Cleveland	77	78	.497	2 1/2	
Toronto	64	92	.410		
West					
X-Kansas City	92	64	.590		
Oakland	80	77	.510	1 1/2	
Vancouver	74	82	.474		
San Francisco	73	83	.468		
Chicago	66	88	.429		
California	65	90	.419	2 1/2	
Seattle	59	97	.378		
X-finished division title					
Monday's Games					
Baltimore 5-4, Boston 2-3					
Detroit 8, Toronto 2					
California 6, Milwaukee 2					
(Only games scheduled)					

Iran takes third place

KUWAIT, Sept. 30 (AP) — Iran, current champions defeated North Korea 3-1 Monday to win third place in the Asia Cup Soccer Championship.

The final between Kuwait and S. Korea was scheduled for Tuesday night.



Alan Jones

Jones went on to win in Canada and completed the season third in the standings behind South African Jody Scheckter and his Ferrari teammate, Gilles Villeneuve of Canada.

Devoted family man Jones who spent some of his earnings on homes in London and Los Angeles, began this season by winning in Argentina but had to wait for the controversial Spanish Grand Prix before finishing first again.

The nine points gained at Jarama were subsequently wiped off the scoreboard but Jones appropriately won in France and Britain, the next two rounds of the series, plus the Canadian Grand Prix on Sunday.

Jones gets to crown in four seasons

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — One-time caravan salesman Alan Jones, the first Australian to win the World Drivers' Championship since Jack Brabham 14 years ago, has moved to the top in only four seasons of Formula One racing.

Melbourne-born Jones 33, arrived in the elite division of the sport by the traditional route — racing karts, saloon and formula three cars — before gaining a permanent place in the Shadow team after Welshman Tom Pryce was killed in the South African Grand Prix in 1977.

Jones, one of the toughest and most determined drivers currently in formula one, soon earned Shadow for their faith in him and won his first grand prix, the Austrian, later the same year. That triumph in difficult conditions on the rain-soaked Zeltweg circuit proved to be Shadow's only championship success.

Frank Williams decided to engage Jones at the start of the 1978 season, a partnership which developed into a close friendship and became outstandingly beneficial to both men.

Jones lacked the natural driving ability possessed by several of his main rivals, but sheer hard work and covable single-mindedness more than made amends for any handicap.

While Jones improved his technique behind the wheel, father figure Williams gradually overcame the frustration of continuous mechanical misfortune and finally discovered reliability, the elusive ingredient for so long.

Once solved, Williams was at last able to provide Jones with a strong, fast virtually trouble-free car and the Australian has hardly looked back.

The turning point for Williams and Jones really arrived at Hockenheim, West Germany, last year.

Football Standings

National Football League

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Buffalo	4	0	0	1.000	96	50
Miami	3	1	0	.750	85	60
New England	3	1	0	.750	115	90
New York	2	2	0	.500	85	76
San Francisco	2	2	0	.500	72	109
Atlanta	1	3	0	.250	117	67
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	.250	78	90
Cleveland	1	3	0	.250	67	84
Cincinnati	1	3	0	.250	78	75
San Diego	4	0	0	1.000	118	57
Oakland	4	0	0	.500	82	89
Seattle	2	2	0	.500	75	87
Detroit	1	3	0	.250	74	100
Kansas City	1	3	0	.250	50	88

American Football Conference

Team	W	L	T	PCT	PF	PA
Washington	1	3	0	.250	47	76
Detroit	4	0	0	1.000	117	41
Minnesota	2	2	0	.500	72	106
Tampa Bay	2	2	0	.500	71	83
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	47	114
Chicago	1	3	0	.250	45	87
San Francisco	3	1	0	.750	104	91
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	108	79
Atlanta	2	2	0	.500	97	82
New Orleans	0	4	0	.000	68	104

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Injury-hit West Ham face Dutch

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — Europe's soccer caravan trundled off again Tuesday and by Wednesday the first round matches in the continent's three top club competitions should be complete.

Wednesday's West Ham has problems before important European game.

The "Hammers" have a two-day battle to get England star Trevor Brooking fit to face Spanish Club Sonhilla. Wolverhampton must get at least one of their strikers fit to play before they meet Netherlands' PSV Eindhoven.

"We are still hopeful about Trevor, but he certainly felt his groin in the league match on Saturday," said West Ham manager John Lyall. He will need two days of treatment and we probably won't know until quite late.

To add to West Ham's concern possible replacements Jimmy Neighbour, Pat Holland and Paul Allen are also working their way back to fitness after injury.

"Playing before empty stands and terraces will be very strange to the lads, although most of them probably experienced it when they were younger," commented Lyall on the UEFA decision that the game be played to an empty stadium because of crowd trouble in the first leg match.

"I honestly don't know how it will affect the game but I am happy with the outcome of our appeal. We've got to hope the unusual atmosphere won't upset the players and that we can get back the two goals."

Wolverhampton, who also trail by two goals in the UEFA cup, have scored only seven goals in 11 matches this season. On Saturday, John Richards was dropped, but had to come on in the 2-0 defeat by Ipswich when Wayne Clarke hurt an ankle.

"I believe it will come right in the end, because we are carrying out the chances. We have just got to put them away before our confidence goes says manager John Barnwell."

Clarke is unlikely to be fit for Wednesday, and Barnwell must decide whether to recall Terry Hibbert, who has yet to play a full game since pulling a hamstring two weeks ago.

European Cup holders Nottingham forest will almost certainly have striker Ian Wallace fit for their game with CSKA Sofia, but assistant manager Peter Taylor feels their problems are in midfield where young Gary Mills is teaming up well with Gary Birtles.

"McGovern and Ponte might as well have been on the bench for all they did," said Taylor after Saturday's defeat at Arsenal. "We will be buying a new midfield player soon."

Liverpool have no selection worries as they prepare to meet Oulun of Finland in the European Cup. Ipswich will be at full strength in Greece for the second leg of their UEFA game against Aris Salonika.

Manchester United will have Joe Jordan in their squad for the UEFA cup tie against Widzew Lodz in Poland. Injured in the opening match of the season, Jordan tested his suspect knee in a reserve game on Saturday.

The European Cup the French champions, Nantes, make a flying start by playing their second leg against their Northern Irish visitors, Linfield, armed with a 1-0 away leg win.

Three former winners start off with leads built up in the away leg — West Germany's Bayern Munich, Dutch champions Ajax Amsterdam and Spain's Real Madrid.

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SOLUTION THROUGH TALKS

The war between Iraq and Iran can have no military solution. Only negotiations can settle the dispute. Yet for these to begin, a break in the military deadlock is necessary. Until this happens, there is not much chance of negotiations.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein reiterated Monday his country's conditions for talks. The major concession the Iraqis want is for Iran to relinquish sovereignty over Shatt Al Arab, as well as some other border areas further north. It was not clear whether Iraq still insists on the Iraqis returning the three Gulf islands to "Arab sovereignty". Iraq had made much of this demand originally, but it has not recently been repeated.

From the opposite side came conditions designed more to destroy the prospect of talks than anything else. It was understandable that the Iraqis should stipulate unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian soil before any talks can take place. But it was surely exaggerated to demand the whole town of Basrah — Iraq's major port as war indemnity, as well as that the Iraqi army should hand in its weapons before it withdraws.

Such conditions mean only that the fight will continue until one or the two sides stop from sheer exhaustion and find no other way but to sit at the negotiations table.

Such a possibility is still remote as was shown by the failure of the mediation bid by the Islamic countries. Yet the hope is still that the very cost of the war, both human and material, will persuade the two sides to start negotiating quickly and unconditionally.

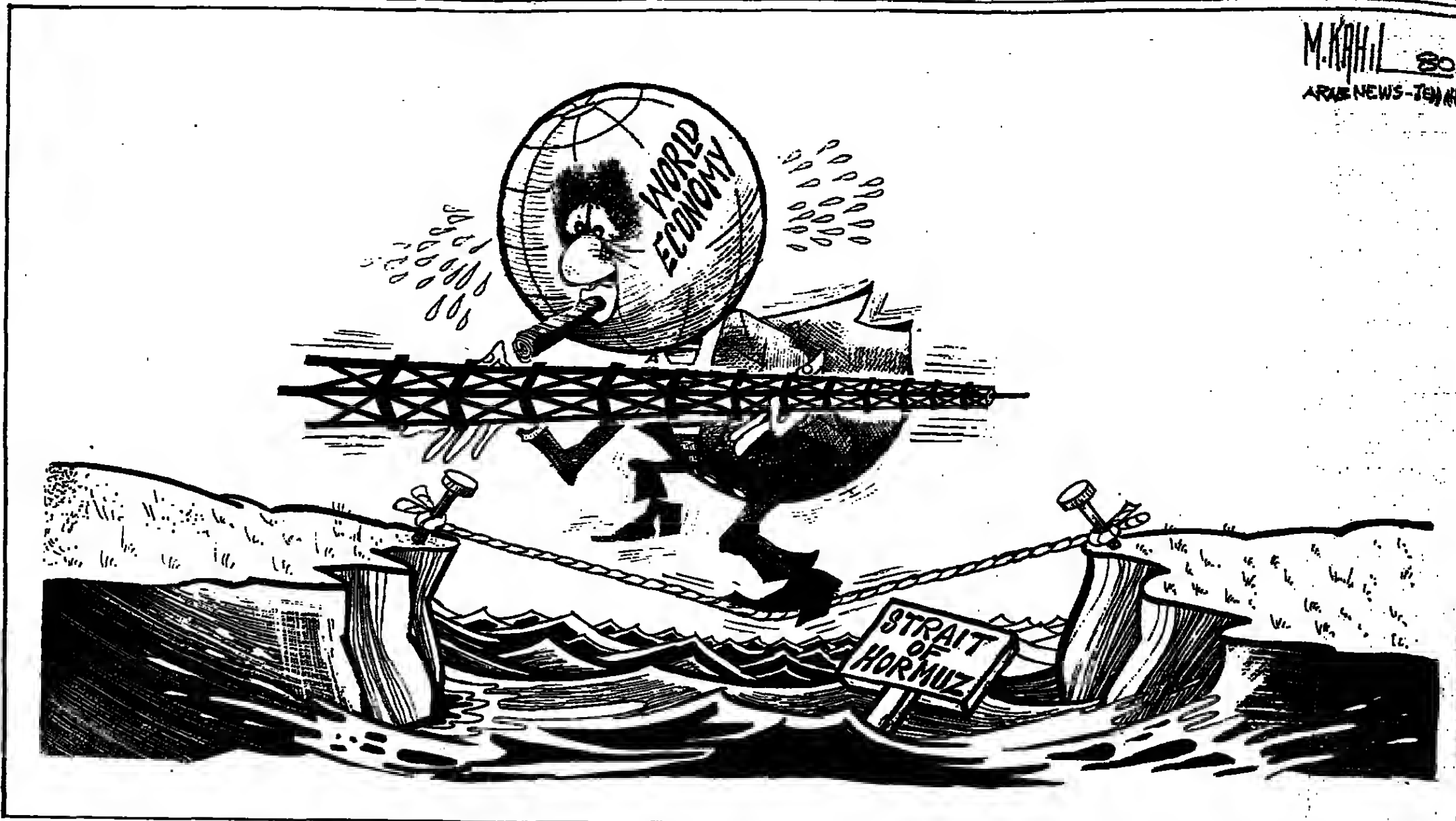
BAD CONSEQUENCES

To start a war is easy. To conclude it successfully, after the requisite payment in blood and treasure, might be possible. But then one has to consider that a war such as Iraq and Iran have been fighting, for all of the suffering and destruction it brings, is itself only a small, even ultimately insignificant factor in the chain of events it unleashes. In the longer run and in the wider view, the question of who won and who lost on the battlefield is dwarfed by the local and international consequences stemming from the action itself.

As the war enters its second week, these larger considerations are already forcing themselves on the attention. The major one among them is that a new front has irrevocably opened in the Middle East, one which no amount of "mediation" or "solutions" can close in the foreseeable future. Temporary solutions might arguably be found. Yet the two sides will retain their mobilization along the borders, in readiness both for attack and defense of the vital economic installations which proved so vulnerable on both sides.

And this in turn will mean that even larger slices of each country's budget will go toward this end. The funds hitherto spent on development will have to be allocated to undoing the damage both sides have inflicted on each other, and to insuring — though no insurance is really possible — against future threats. The winners from this will, of course, be the great powers, who will be only too happy to offer arms and equipment to the combatants — all at the right price of course.

And that price, to be sure, will not all be economic. To be a source of arms is to hold an unanswerable counter against your client, a counter which shall be put to the maximum use. Beyond this, the war has afforded the superpowers with a cover for direct intervention in the Gulf. The pretext of "securing the oil flow" gains conviction as the war draws nearer the Straits of Hormuz. Iran has been particularly irresponsible in its sabre-rattling over the Straits — from the claims of being their "protector" by the former Shah, to the threats of closing them by the present regime.



Foreign investment in U.S.: Pro and con

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON — There are two ways to look at foreign investment in the United States. It may be good, because it brings with it money and often jobs. But it may be bad, because it means foreigners control or at least influence U.S. markets and affects U.S. lives.

Foreign investment in banking raises even more questions. Banking is an international industry, and New York vies with London for the title of the biggest international banking center which naturally attracts foreigners. But the U.S. banking industry is also one of the most regulated and least centralized in the world. And this can give a critical advantage to foreigners who want to come into the U.S. market.

A rash of foreign purchases of U.S. banks prompted Congress to call a three-month halt to such takeovers earlier this year, and a House banking subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Ferdinand St. Germain, D-R.I., will convene soon on whether to reimpose the moratorium. A GAO report to Congress last month recommended that the moratorium be reinstated.

Foreign participation in U.S. banking — through subsidiaries of overseas banks or foreign purchases of U.S. banks — is not a new phenomenon. Despite the rash of foreign purchases of U.S. banks, foreign banks even now have more of their U.S. assets in branches and agencies of overseas banks than in the home-grown banks that they have bought.

But takeovers of U.S. banks by investors from overseas gradually became the most important mode of foreign entry into the U.S. banking market during the 1970s. Since 1972, according to the Federal Reserve Board, foreign acquisitions of U.S. banks have outnumbered new subsidiaries set up by overseas owners by 3 to 1.

In the last 10 years, foreigners have bought about 90 U.S. banks, the majority of them small banks snapped up by rich individuals. But what has upset many people recently is that foreigners have gone, in some notable cases, for much larger banks than before. A few days after the moratorium ended in July, the British Midland Bank announced a bid for Crocker National Bank of California. Crocker's worldwide assets totaled \$16.3 billion and its domestic assets, \$14.2 billion at the end of March, according to the Federal Reserve Board.

Designated by the fortune 500 list as the 14th-largest banking company in the nation at the end of last year, Crocker will become the biggest U.S. bank ever bought by foreign interests if the merger goes through.

One of the sparks that produced the first moratorium was the overseas purchases of a controlling stake in Marine Midland Bank, a large New York bank holding company with a virtual monopoly in much of upstate New York. It was the 15th-ranking U.S. bank last year and much larger than any other foreign acquisition in the banking world.

Foreigners now own approximately 12 per cent of U.S. banking assets, according to the Federal Reserve Board study. Other estimates vary from 9 per cent up to as much as 14 per cent, depending on precisely how the assets are calculated and whether holding companies are included.

Branches and agencies of foreign banks have about 300 offices across the nation and approximately \$140 billion assets in the United States. Assets of their U.S. subsidiaries total between a third and a half as that. The latter fall into two categories: new banks set up by foreigners here and home-grown U.S. banks that have been bought from overseas. To complicate matters further, the "De Novo" banks have themselves often bought up U.S.-owned banks.

For foreigners, what is the big attraction of taking over a U.S. bank? John Heimann, comptroller of the currency, said that at the moment, it is just one of the quickest and easiest ways of getting into the market. A U.S. bank will have a ready-made deposit base, saving the foreign bank from building up from scratch.

He believes that overseas banks are moving into the United States for much the same reasons that touched off U.S. expansion in overseas banking in the 1950s and 1960s. First and foremost, bankers follow traders. As foreign companies become established here, foreign banks have followed them. This is especially marked in the large Japanese banking presence in the United States.

On the whole, foreigners here lend money "wholesale" on the money markets rather than having "retail" operations with branch offices and with individuals and small companies as customers.

Growing foreign communities here also have encouraged the establishment of retail banks to serve them. The last five years have seen a huge growth in Spanish banks in the U.S.

The size of the U.S. market and its reputation as a "bastion of the free world" also play a part in bringing bankers here from abroad. As banking becomes a bigger business with bigger risks, so expansion becomes more important for survival.

Foreigners' share of the banking market here — still largely confined to California, New York and Illinois — is still not as big as the U.S. share of some overseas markets, Heimann said. He pointed out that, for example, U.S. banks now control about one-third of the large offshore Eurocurrency market in London.

The GAO report said, "Those in and familiar with the U.S. banking industry agree that the level of foreign control of U.S. banking assets is not of immediate concern," but "should foreign banking continue to increase in the United States, particularly through the acquisition of existing U.S. banks," foreign control could become "too high."

Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corp., a Hong Kong-based British colonial bank, succeeded in buying 51 per cent of Marine Midland this year despite opposition to the deal from New York State banking superintendent Muriel Siebert. The opposition was circumvented when Marine Midland converted from a state to a national charter, thus removing itself from Siebert's authority. Heimann was sympathetic to the takeover.

Siebert had qualms about the Marine-Hong Kong deal. "Our banks cannot buy a large bank abroad. If it's not actually a written policy, then it's a matter of 'don't be ridiculous,'" she said recently.

"Why don't they allow us to buy banks?" she asked rhetorically, suggesting that other countries may have good reasons for preferring to keep such an important part of the economy under domestic control.

Other worries about growing foreign interests in the United States concern differing practices here and overseas about the all-important issue of disclosure and about the overlap of banking and commercial interests.

U.S. banks have to reveal many more of their secrets than do many of those in other countries. British banks, for example, often put a certain amount of money aside to cover loans which may be bad. The amount of these special reserves is a secret, and switches into and out of them can alter significantly a bank's apparent profits.

Federal regulators say that they can get hold of as much information as they need in any particular case, and since any takeover must be approved by U.S. regulators, there are unlikely to be problems determining if foreign banks are "safe and sound." Others are less sure that the U.S. authorities can prevent having the wool pulled over their eyes.

Banking and commerce do not mix in the United States, but they do in many other countries. There are now some controls over what sort of interests the foreign branches and subsidiaries of foreign

banks may have here. But they still allow a large foreign bank which, for example, is tied overseas to a steel company to set up in business here even if the steel company also has a U.S. operation.

What is more, U.S. authorities clearly cannot tell foreigners how to conduct their business overseas. But Heimann believes that, provided the U.S. rules govern how foreign banks operate here, the two systems "can exist side by side." The alternative — keeping out foreign banks — is "clearly not a goal to be sought," he said.

A cornerstone of the U.S. banking system is the fact that small local banks are encouraged and protected by law. They are thought to serve the interests of their communities more reliably than large, more centralized banks. Siebert also was very concerned that Marine Midland's traditional customers in the smaller cities and towns of upstate New York might be ignored by its new foreign owners.

Paradoxically, the laws that control the growth of U.S. banks and make for nearly 14,500 large, medium and small banks in the nation also discriminate in favor of foreigners. Heimann points out that part of the rash of foreign takeovers springs from the fact that U.S. banks cannot compete.

The Macfadden Act of 1927 and the Douglas Amendment to it effectively prohibit U.S. banks and bank holding companies from operating across state lines. These limits effectively tied the hands of U.S. banks that might otherwise have wanted to buy Crocker, Midland or any number of other banks.

Other state laws and practices limit expansion within a state. New York City banks, for example, generally have not been allowed to buy upstate banks. Although this has been relaxed a little over the years, they still are not able to buy large banks.

Siebert commented that this might have to change after the Marine Midland deal. If she does approve the next application from a major New York City bank to buy upstate, the local banks there "will scream and holler," she predicted.

Before the International Banking Act of 1978, foreigners could branch across state lines with few restrictions, although there were strict limits on how many deposits they could take. Although this now has been modified, the foreign banks which already had a stake in several states have been allowed to go on banking across state lines.

The fragmented U.S. banking market also helps foreign entrants, Heimann said. "It is much easier to position yourself as a newcomer in such a market than in one dominated by a few large banks" such as common overseas.

The GAO bases its recommendation for another moratorium on the unequal treatment of foreign and U.S. banks. "The only way to be fair is to halt progress," is Heimann's response. Both he and the Fed believe that foreign entry into U.S. banking has boosted competition, and in many cases acquisitions have helped out banks that otherwise would have been in difficulty.

A Fed study earlier this year on the effect of

foreign acquisition on the performance of U.S. banks found that in 16 of the 24 cases it examined, the banks were either unprofitable or had very low earnings just before purchase. A Fed paper prepared during the moratorium concluded that there had been "no systematic harm" to acquired U.S. banks, to their local communities, or to the U.S. economy. Bank competition has usually been enhanced by a foreign acquisition (as this typically brings a) new entrant and competitive force into the U.S. banking market."

But many of those who believe that foreigners should be allowed to come into the U.S. industry are also uncomfortable about the discrimination against U.S. banks abroad. "It is inconceivable that an American bank would be allowed into Europe, for example, to buy a major European bank which other local banks could not buy," commented one British banker who works in New York. "I think the opponents of foreign takeovers here have a point."

But this banker blamed the "antiquated" laws that restrict U.S. banking across state lines rather than the ease of access granted to foreigners.

There is growing pressure for a change in the interstate banking rules for domestic banks. Already, ingenious bankers are making a mockery of the ban on interstate banking. To be sure they cannot take deposits in more than one state, and deposit-taking is the key to banking. But as Heimann points out, the asset (or loans) side of many banks' business is no longer "Macfaddenized," and for many large banks deposits are now only a relatively small part of their liabilities. Only 20 per cent of Citicorp's liabilities are deposits, for example.

Rep. Henry Reuss, chairman of the House Banking Committee, broadly agrees. He will oppose another moratorium on foreign takeovers on the grounds that it is an "arbitrary" way to deal with the problem of unequal treatment. "It is a mistake to allow banking policy to be determined by how many salesmen take suitcases to out-of-state hotels," he said. Some "traveling bankers" now do business out of hotel rooms in states where they may not establish branches.

The White House is working on a proposal for Congress that probably will recommend a change in the Douglas Amendment to allow bank holding companies to acquire banks across state lines. Natural trading areas develop without need to state lines. Regional banks could give much better service to such areas than banks limited to one state only.

Such change has to come, most experts agree. But it will be "bloody and painful," according to Siebert. Local bankers have enormous influence in Congress and will resist changes that threaten their existence. And even many of those who can see the sense of across-the-nation banking worry about whether a Chase Manhattan or Bank of America will really take care of the customers in far-flung local communities. — (WFP)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

In lead stories, *Al Nadwa* and *Al Riyadh* highlighted Iraq's acceptance of the U.N. Security Council's call for a ceasefire. *Okaz* used as its lead story Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's declaration that his country does not have any ambitions in Iran, but wants it to give up the Gulf islands to make way for a ceasefire. In a banner headline, *Al Medina* reported that Iraq was preparing to besiege Abadan amid Iranian threats of destroying the Iraqi fleet in the Gulf.

Al Medina reported in a front-page story that Baghdad intends to restore the three occupied Arab islands in the Gulf and is sending reinforcements to take control of the Strait of Hormuz. *Al Nadwa* highlighted Iran's rejection of a ceasefire bid, and quoted a Kuwaiti newspaper reporting that the Abadan refinery has been destroyed.

Al Riyadh gave page one prominence to Israeli Premier Begin's reported offer to sign a joint defense treaty with the United States, while *Al Bilad* gave front-page coverage to President Carter's reported statement that the U.S. would oppose any and all attempts to ostracize Israel from the United Nations.

Newspaper editorials dealt with the embarrassing situation Israel is facing at the U.N. General Assembly in light of the views expressed by delegations of several countries. The papers cautioned against a possible attack by Israeli forces to liquidate Palestinian resistance in South Lebanon. They also reiterated the need for stopping the Iraqi

Iranian conflict so that hostile elements will not have any chance to play with the destiny of the Islamic nation.

In an editorial *Al Riyadh* noted that Israel has proved once again that it is fond of fishing in "dirty" waters and therefore tries to exploit any situation for its own benefit. The paper added that Israel already has tried — to crack Arab-Islamic solidarity by exploiting current differences in the region. It said Israel's history is full of instances where it has tried to exploit Arab rifts for its own gains, and the paper warned that the Arabs ought to be on their guard all the time. The paper reminded that Israel retreated from the African continent only when Islamic solidarity was at its peak there, and stressed that Arab and Islamic solidarity must always be strong enough to deter Israel from any action to rend their unity.

Al Jazirah did not rule out the possibility of Israel launching large-scale attacks on South Lebanon to liquidate the Palestinian resistance. It held the view that the Israelis would try to exploit the situation arising out of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. What could motivate Israel to strike at the Palestinian resistance is the present trend at the U.N. General Assembly where Israel's aggressive policies have been condemned by a number of countries, said the paper. It added that there was a strong possibility of a new trend developing at the world body, one seeking to suspend Israel's membership of the United Nations.

On the other hand, editorials appearing in *Okaz*, *Al Bilad* and *Al Medina* commented on the Islamic bloc's mediation in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. They urged the creation of an urgent formula to end the conflict which has threatened peace and security of the whole world. *Okaz* emphasized the great need for a ceasefire, so that a favorable atmosphere could be provided for the mediation party to carry out its peace mission. It reminded readers that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict should not be allowed to continue while the whole Arab and Islamic world is already preoccupied with more serious issues such as Jerusalem and Palestine.

Al Bilad highlighted the Saudi Arabian role at the U.N. General Assembly and also within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) in trying to bring an end to the war between Iraq and Iran. It said the Kingdom had always stressed the importance of the elimination of rifts and preservation of the Islamic march toward its desired objectives. The paper made it clear that an urgent ceasefire accord between the two countries was an Islamic necessity which ought to be fulfilled.

On the same subject, *Al Nadwa* urged the steps to end the fighting on a just basis. The paper opposed negative neutrality and called for a sincere effort to restore peace in the region. It looked forward anxiously to the outcome of the Islamic bloc's mediation mission, hoping that God would bless the mediators with the realization of their mission.

سكادون لاجل

All aboard for Alice Springs

Australia making desert crossing to boost industry

By Kathy Lund

ARCOOLA, Australia — What has been called as one of the world's great desert way projects of modern times is nearing completion in the stark vastness of central Australia's "red center". The 831-kilometer line, linking Tarcoola in South Australia to

the famous outback town of Alice Springs, will be completed within budget and ahead of schedule in October.

The new line, officially known as the Central Australian Line, will more likely be called the New Ghan. The romantic nickname carries with it memories of the colorful early development of the vast desert continent. The name "Ghan" comes from the Afghan camel drivers who last century helped explorers in their perilous attempts to conquer and chart the wilderness of Australia's "dead heart."

The drivers were affectionately remembered in the naming of the old railway line, which followed the tracks they had helped

map out. The camels themselves have gone forth and multiplied, thriving on the barren conditions to the extent where Australia now exports camels to the Middle East.

In a country so sparsely populated and large as Australia, the coming of a new railway line is a much heralded event. The New Ghan will be greeted with even more anticipation, coming as it does at a time of emerging industrial, mineral and tourist development for Australia. The excitement is enhanced by the romantic attitude Australians have towards the center. A new link from the outside world makes the region just that much more accessible to the many who want to visit.

The new line is being constructed by the Australian National Railways in standard gauge some 150 kilometers west of the old line. It runs generally around the edge of the Lake Eyre basin.

The story of its construction is an entirely different one to that of the old Ghan. The first railway to head north to Alice Springs was from Port Augusta, on Spencer Gulf, which feeds off the Indian Ocean. Work on this line began in 1878, but because of difficult climatic conditions and slow track laying methods it was not completed until 1929 — 51 years later.

In contrast, actual construction of the new Ghan has taken only five years. The Australian Federal Government first gave consideration to building a new line in 1967. Survey and planning began in 1970 and construction began in 1975.

Now, five years later, the main beneficiaries of the line, the people of the State of South Australia and the federal government run Northern Territory, are anticipating the new benefits that await them in both industry and tourism.

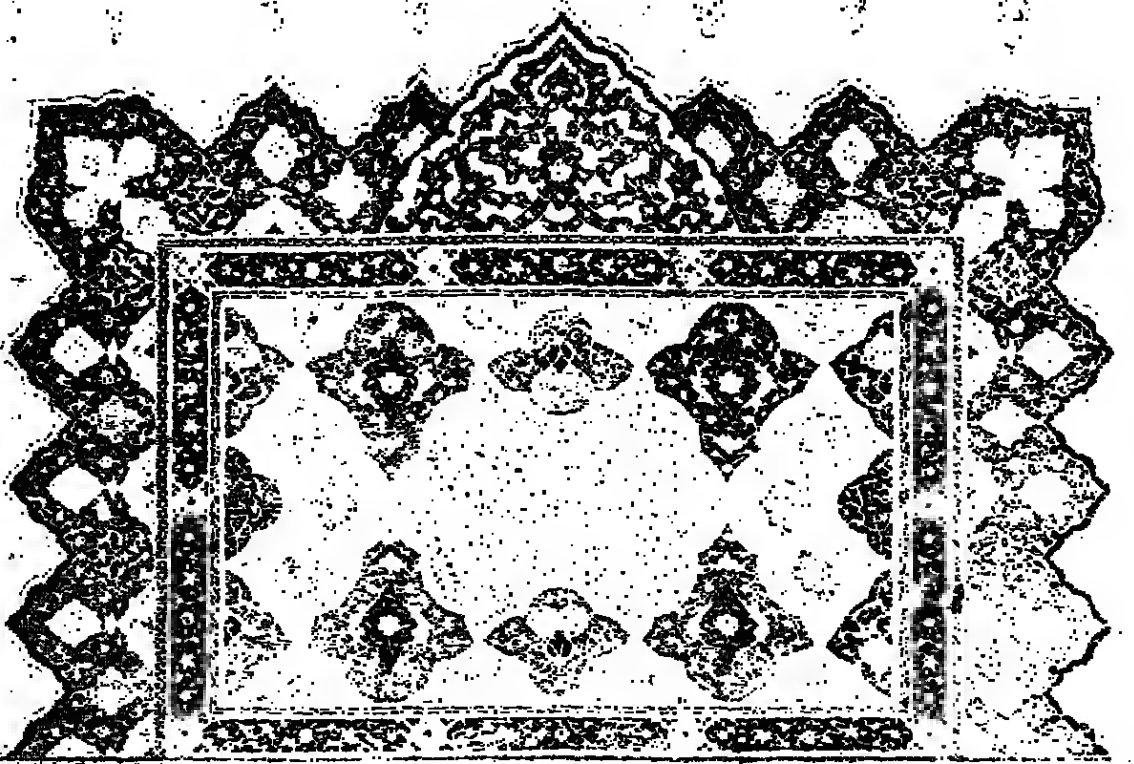
According to the chairman of the Australian National Railways Commission, Mr. K.A. Smith, the opening of the new Alice Springs line should have a significant effect on South Australian industry.

"Not many years ago South Australia was the traditional supplier of goods to the Territory," he said. "But poor railway service on the old narrow gauge railway, coupled with the unsealed highway, has meant that a lot of business has been diverted away from South Australia."

The new line will offer a freight service that can carry goods in under 48 hours, compared with the present journey of four to five days. Although the new line will not be opened until next month some sections of it are already being used. When all sections are in operation there is little doubt that it will rapidly become a major freight and passenger line. Tourism to such places as Ayer's Rock is booming, while large quantities of cattle will be transported by rail.

The method of construction of the line attracted great interest both in Australia and abroad. The procedure used a team of nine men at the site to handle and lay rails and sleepers at the rate of one kilometer a day. This was combined with an integrated microwave-VHF radio system, linked to the ANR open wire network at Tarcoola. The system allowed communication to Alice Springs and all immediate sidings, as well as moving trains at any point on the line, and between train crews, track maintenance gangs and supervisory centers.

The batteries powering the radio equipment were recharged by solar cell generators, the first major use of solar power for such purposes in Australia. The south Australian section of the line received the 1979 South Australian Engineering Award. The continuation of the line from Alice Springs to Darwin, the Northern Territory capital situated on the Timor Sea coast, is considered as ultimately inevitable. Such an extension is now the subject of a government-sponsored feasibility study.



MANUSCRIPT: This Arabic manuscript on gold-sprinkled paper, has 12 lines to the page written in neat naskhi script by the scribe Yusuf bin Abdullah, a pupil of 'Ala'uddin Muhammad Tabrizi.

Sotheby's to feature Islamic artifacts

LONDON — The Autumn Islamic Series Sotheby's in London from 13-15 October includes Persian, Arabic and Indian manuscripts and miniatures, rugs and carpets, Islamic coins and a good selection of works of art with glass metalwork, jewellery, textiles and Islamic and Islamic pottery, according to Sotheby's.

The sale of Persian and Arabic manuscripts, miniatures and Qajar lacquer contains a selection of Arabic calligraphy including a 15th century illuminated Mamluk scroll. There is also an important illuminated Ottoman Qur'an dated 1575 by the scribe Yusuf Bin Abdullah, a pupil of one of the most famous Persian scribes Ala'uddin Muhammad Tabrizi. A fly-leaf with the manuscript dated 1776 states that the Qur'an was presented to al-Haj As'ad Pasha Nurallah and was to be kept at the mosque where her father was buried.

The Persian section includes an unusual manuscript on astronomy, "Ulugh Beg's Astronomical Tables," 1447-49, written in Herat or Samarkand. Ulugh Beg, the eldest son of the Timurid ruler Shahrukh, constructed an observatory in Samarkand and commissioned a group of eminent astronomers to compile an up-to-date treatise with astronomical tables. The tables later aroused the interest of Western scholars and in the 17th century it was translated into various European languages. Contemporary copies of the manuscript exist today in the Bibliotheque National in Paris and the Salar Jung

Museum in Hyderabad, India.

The Mughal of Indian miniatures group includes two historically important illustrations dated c.1596-1600 from the "Jami al-Tawarikh" — the manuscript devoted to the life of Chengiz Khan commissioned by Emperor Akbar (lot 239 & 240). The manuscript is comparable in stature and quality to the famous Victoria & Albert Museum's "Akbarnama". Today most of it is in the Gulistan Imperial Library in Tehran.

There is also a group of 51 miniatures from the collection of William Fraser (1784-1835), younger brother of the amateur artist James Ballie Fraser. It is mainly a Delhi album executed around 1800 and contains copies of 17th century Mughal miniatures from Royal albums (lots 161-211).

Another feature of the sale is the selection of Pahari miniatures — one of the finest groups of its kind to appear on the market for some time — including two very fine and well documented miniatures which illustrate the high standard of painting produced at Kangra during the reign of Raja Sansar Chand; and two illustrations typical of the fine Guler painting dating around 1770.

The main feature of the Islamic works of art sale is an important Iranian silver and copper inlaid brass ewer executed in Khurasan around 1200 — acquired by a British missionary in India early this century and sent to Sotheby's by her descendants. Similar examples exist in leading museum collections in Europe and America including the British Museum and the Louvre.

There is also a wide selection of Islamic pottery including three good Mesopotamian pieces, and a private European collection of Persian lustreware.

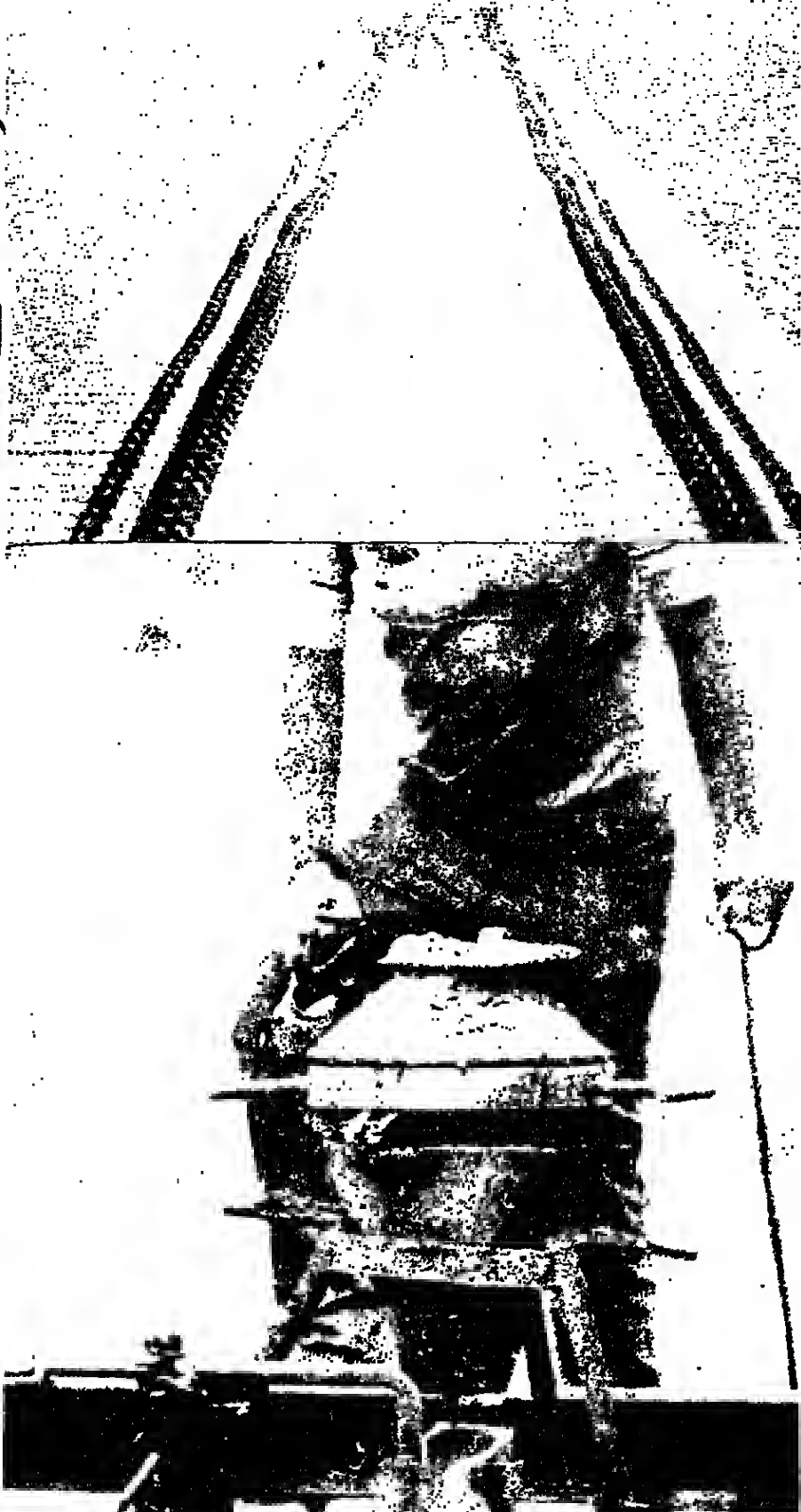
Highlights of the fine rugs, carpets and textiles sale includes two fine antique carpets: a rare 16th century Ottoman carpet, and an antique Moghan carpet from the Caucasus dated around 1850 with the unusual pattern of three rows of medallions.

There is also a rare intricately woven Amoghli (Persian) pictorial carpet with scenes copied from known and unknown French artists such as Millet and Corot, dated 1905-1907 — probably commissioned by a Frenchman.

Another feature is a group of 14 rugs and carpets formerly from the Barbara Hutton (daughter of F.L. Woolworth) Collection from her Paris home including an extremely decorative and unusual Heriz silk prayer rug and a 19th century Chinese silk carpet.

Until last October carpet prices were rising steadily. However recent political events in the Middle East combined with the American embargo on Persian imports and the 45 per cent import duty on Russian goods have had a considerable effect on the market. Today auction prices have re-stabilized. It has become a very selective market and worn 19th and 20th century pieces are not finding buyers.

Islamic coins to be sold include a Yazid II (A.D. 720-724) anonymous Omayyad dinar of Al Andalus mint — a fine and extremely rare first issue of reformed coinage dinars struck in Spain (lot 54).



WORKING THE LINE: Above, construction work being carried out on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs line. Below, Thermal welding of rails on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs project.

In the United States

Doctors recoil as midwifery makes return

By Anne Boston

WASHINGTON (ONS) — Midwifery has been a dirty word in the United States for nearly 80 years, but now midwives are fighting back with such ferocity that doctors are being forced to yield more and more of their lucrative monopoly in childbirth.

The midwives' main allies are the patients themselves, many of whom are angry at being treated as if pregnancy is an illness rather than a normal, healthy process.

They are also angry at the average of \$2,000 per baby that doctors and hospitals charge for trussing mothers up like turkeys on the delivery table, filling them with drugs and the intravenous drips and denying them the "natural childbirth" for which so many yearn. Midwives can deliver babies a lot cheaper than that, and they do not take the joy out of the experience.

The fortunes of American midwifery are a stunning reflection on the power wielded by a professional monopoly. Their troubles started around 1900, when midwives were still attending 50 per cent of births, although no legal standards regulating their work then

existed. Instead of introducing a system of training and licensing, as for doctors and nurses, the American Medical Association concluded that midwives were ineducable — and its devastatingly simple solution was to abolish professional midwifery altogether.

They most succeeded. There are now only 2,000 qualified "nurse-midwives" in the U.S., compared to 21,399 registered midwives in Britain. British midwives deliver 73 per cent of babies, their American colleagues only one in every hundred.

In the early years of this century, one state after another passed legislation restricting or prohibiting the midwife's practice. The repercussions of this extraordinary policy have been felt ever since.

The immediate result was an acute shortage of doctors to fill the gap; many women went through childbirth unattended, and the mortality rates increased.

As a concession to public need, lay midwives were still allowed to work so long as they took no payment — midwifery apparently being dangerous only when money changed hands — so that, paradoxically, the

untrained midwife could practice while the trained professional was barred.

The first licensed nurse-midwives (qualified nurses with additional midwifery training) started work in Kentucky in 1925 — after training in Britain — and the first school of nurse-midwifery was established in 1931.

But the American Medical Association's opposition continued, and 40 years passed before the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists finally acknowledged that the Certified Nurse-Midwife (CNM) could assume responsibility for the complete care and management of uncomplicated maternity births.

By 1976 nurse-midwives were practicing in 42 out of 50 states, and their numbers have doubled in the last decade.

Even so, their work is still heavily limited — by restrictive laws in some states, and by the continued opposition of the medical establishment (over half the CNMs are stuck in administrative or general nursing jobs, and never deliver babies at all).

In some states a CNM may only work under a doctor for a flat salary, the rest of her fee going to her employer.

Most of the cost of having a baby is usually covered by a health insurance scheme, and the insurance companies protect doctors' interests by refusing to cover patients for treatment by an independent midwife.

Outnumbered 10-to-one by the 20,000 members of the Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the luckless midwives by themselves are powerless. But arising from who delivers the babies is the question of how they are delivered — and here the midwives have enlisted the passionate support of many of the "consumers".

Because of the shortage of obstetricians after midwives were banned, American maternity care concentrated on hospital rather than home births, on the grounds that doctors' time was used more efficiently and the surroundings were cleaner, safer and better equipped for emergencies.

However, in the process it has become virtually impossible for a woman wanting a home birth to find a doctor to assist her, while the "normal" hospital birth has been transformed into a costly, drug-and technology-controlled process which, its opponents declare, has stripped mothers of all sense of dignity, humanity and active participation.

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FROM TODAY ARAB WINGS SERVICES



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6674345-6691813
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YANBU
Tel: 23082

arab news
International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information البورصات الدولية

[illegible]

81%	US Gypsum	36%	95%	Central Norwegian	12.80	12.80
17%	US Indus.	8%	24	CHP	3.55	2.26
17%	US Steel	8%	8	CHP	2.27	2.26
14%	US Steel	22	24	Colas	5.88	5.90
32%	US Telcel	53	35%	Comcast	9.20	9.10
32%	United Technologies	22	91%	Costco, Gold	6.98	6.98
5%				CRA	7.25	7.20
26%	Valero Enr.	27%	28%	Cartier	2.00	(NT)
26%		25%	19%	Cartier	0.90	0.90
63	Wachovia Corp.	19%	34%	Dunlop	3.85	3.60
63	Walter	34%	33%	Elder Smith GM	1.25	1.25
27	WynnComm	58	57%			

39%	Wells Fargo	247 1/2	27 1/2	Graco Corp.	210	(NT)
39%	Western Electric	247 1/2	27 1/2	GMC Corp.	1100	18 1/2
39%	Western Union	247 1/2	27 1/2	IBM Corp.	1100	18 1/2
30%	Westinghouse Elec.	247 1/2	27 1/2	Hammar	125	1 1/2
30%	Weyerhaeuser	247 1/2	27 1/2	Hamilton	125	1 1/2
75%	Whitcomb	247 1/2	27 1/2	Hood	125	1 1/2
75%	Whitcomb	247 1/2	27 1/2	Johnson	(NT)	(NT)
53	Woolworth	29%	24%	Kathleen	870	6 3/4
53	Wyly Corp.	16%	15%	Land Lines	950	8 3/4
25%	Xerox Corp.	87 1/2	65	Magee	720	3 1/2
19%	Yazata Corp.	55%	52%	Marl Bros.	0.95	0.95
25%	Zenith Radio	16	16%	McIntire	1.85	1.85
25%				Ny Lyall	125	1 1/2
24%				Nor. Elec.	270	2 1/2
24%				Nicholas	158	1 1/2
24%				North Broken Hill	100	1 1/2
22				Outbridge	587	3 1/2
22				Oil Search	0.27	0.27
19%				Pancontinental	770	7 1/2
19%				Peko-Walland	1180	11 1/2

10%	15 Oilfields	107.93	DN 0.6	or 0.8%	Quenardland Mines	6.80	(NT)
12%	25 Stocks	340.97	DN 5.76	or 1.61%	Plenticon	2.25	(NT)
45%					Repsco	1.97	1.00
23					Robe	1.48	1.48
73%					Rentco	1.47	1.47
42%					Seitrus	(NT)	3.29
26%					Southwest	1.50	1.50
94%					H.C. Steigh	30.00	30.00
					Southern	0.54	0.54
					South	1.91	2.52
					Swan Brewery	(NT)	2.00
68%	Air Liquide	454.00	453.00		Tooth	2.00	2.00
10%	Airbond	73.25			Union	5.00	5.00
16%	Aur. Ent.	508.08	812.80		Waters	0.78	0.78
24%	Brighton-Say	228.00	242.00		Westfield	0.45	0.45
35%	Bourgeois	684.00	886.00		Westlake	0.75	0.75
29%	BSW Service	870	875				

[illegible]

34	Moeh-Hennessy	543.00	542.00	Mitsubishi Hyv Ind.	207	202.00
35	Mouffette	68.00	68.50	Mitsui	208	202.00
36	Murni	44.00	44.00	Mitsui	209	202.00
15%	Nobel-Egal	80.00	80.00	Nippon Electric	525	525.00
14%	Nobel-Egal	80.00	80.00	Nippon Electric	526	525.00
46%	Non-Est	21.50	21.50	Nippon Steel	1380	1432.00
31	OKA	91.00	91.00	Nippon Steel	1381	1432.00
45	PURK	185.00	184.50	Nissan Motor	680	680.00
35	Purple Record	282.00	282.00	Plaza	2290	2290.00
30	Reyer	202.00	202.00	Rich	580	580.00
18%	Peugeot Citroen	180.40	183.00	Rich	581	580.00
14%	Pocain	222.00	222.00	Sando	900	900.00
39%	Pricel	222.00	222.00	Sanyo	840	840.00
30%	Printemps	117.00	117.00	Sanyo	841	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	842	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	843	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	844	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	845	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	846	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	847	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	848	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	849	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	850	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	851	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	852	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	853	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	854	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	855	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	856	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	857	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	858	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	859	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	860	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	861	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	862	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	863	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	864	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	865	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	866	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	867	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	868	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	869	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	870	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	871	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	872	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	873	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	874	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	875	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	876	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	877	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	878	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	879	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	880	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	881	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	882	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	883	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	884	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	885	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	886	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	887	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	888	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	889	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	890	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	891	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	892	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	893	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	894	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	895	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	896	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	897	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	898	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	899	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	900	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	901	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	902	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	903	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	904	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	905	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	906	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	907	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	908	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	909	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	910	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	911	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	912	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	913	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	914	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	915	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	916	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	917	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	918	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	919	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	920	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	921	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	922	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	923	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	924	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	925	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	926	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	927	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	928	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	929	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	930	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	931	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	932	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	933	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	934	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	935	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	936	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	937	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	938	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	939	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	940	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	941	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	942	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	943	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	944	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	945	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	946	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	947	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	948	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	949	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	950	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	951	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	952	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	953	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	954	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	955	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	956	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	957	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	958	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	959	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	960	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	961	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	962	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	963	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	964	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	965	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	966	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	967	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	968	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	969	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	970	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	971	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	972	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	973	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	974	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	975	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	976	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	977	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	978	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	979	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	980	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	981	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	982	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	983	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	984	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	985	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	986	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	987	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	988	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	989	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	990	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	991	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	992	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	993	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	994	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	995	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	996	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	997	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	998	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	999	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1000	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1001	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1002	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1003	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1004	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1005	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1006	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1007	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1008	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1009	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1010	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1011	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1012	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1013	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1014	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1015	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1016	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1017	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1018	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1019	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1020	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1021	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00	35.00	Sanyo	1022	840.00
39%	Rader	35.00				

38%	Habsco & Habsco	114.00	106.25	Toto	475	475
39%	Thone Finance	246.80	246.80	Toto Kogro	751	751
39%	Housseau-UCLAF	246.80	246.80	Toyota		
39%	Sandier	16.40	17.10			
11%	Sagot	99.00	88.00			
81%	Saint Gobain	122.90	122.50			
70%	SAE	190.00	208.00			
70%	SL Louis-Bouchon	180.00	180.00			
42%	SAT	210	448.00			
62%	Schneider	182.00	181.00			
62%	Sds Roussignol	634.00	780.00			
62%	Sogerap	180.00	180.00			
57%	Sammer	352.00	350.00			
41%	Suez	305.00	305.00			
24%	Thomson	226.80	244.00			
85%	UTA	182.00	173.00			

ZURICH		Closing	Clos-
		Stock Ex.	Price Swiss Fr.
Alkermes (Br)	1280	1280
Bank Lim	1210	1210
BOV (Basler)	1855	1855

27%	Vallo (Arco)	355.00	355.00		
24%	Vallourec	68.00	65.00	Ciba Geigy (Non-Avg)	826
				Colony	775
56%	Foreign Issues			Credit Suisse	2630
42%	BASF	296.50	294.50	Electrowatt	2815
25%	Exxon	303.00	302.00	Escher (B)	840
14%	Goldfields	65.00	65.00	Heister	810
25%	Ineos	217.00	198.00	Interford	5725
28%	Nestle	9510	9300	Jelmoli (Fr.)	1440
22%	Novartis	549.00	540.00	Lundia & Gyr (Reg)	1840
				1840	1840

[illegible]

Austria	124.7	124.6	DN 1.2	Sept-Oct: 101.30 (22.5%)
(1) NYSE (2) ZSE				Mexico (1 1/16 inch strict crawling).
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base				Sept - Oct: 100.00 offered (87.0%).
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100				Columbia Coastal Crop (1 3/32 inch).
				Sept-Oct: 55.0% offered (57.0%).

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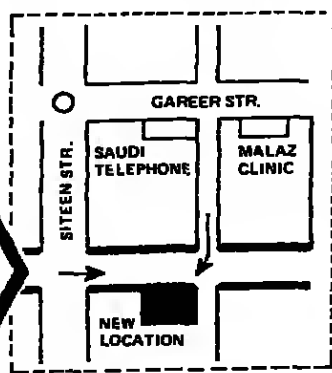
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TELEPHONE: 4022928 - CABLE: OKAY - RIYADH



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Tel: 85-61896 Tlx: 697014 GHREEM SJ.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL CONCERNED

that MR. FRANCIS HENRY CAHILL - British national
passport no. 697343-B, will depart from Saudi Arabia
on 2nd October 1980 on an exit only visa.

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International

الإثنين ٢٢ ذو القعدة ١٤٠٠ هـ

Cossiga shuns top post Berlinguer demands role for Communists

ROME, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — Italy's powerful Communist Party Tuesday demanded to enter the government of this NATO nation as President Sandro Pertini started consultations with political leaders aimed at giving the country its 40th postwar cabinet.

Christian Democrat Premier Francesco Cossiga presented the resignation of his three-party government on Saturday after a stunning one-vote rejection in the Chamber of Deputies on his austerity program to salvage the Italian economy.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer said after seeing Pertini at the presidential palace: "The most positive solution to the serious Italian situation is that of a government of wide democratic unity which includes the participation of our party."

There have been no Communists in the Italian government since 1947.

Cossiga has decided against seeking to head the next government, political sources said Tuesday.

The decision was expected to please the

Communists, and even some Socialist members of the outgoing coalition who expressed doubts about his "physical" capability after a terrorist bomb killed 84 people in the Bologna railroad station on Aug. 2.

Cossiga's Christian Democratic Party has designated two other candidates for the premiership, party chairman Arnaldo Forlani, 55, a former defense and foreign minister, and party secretary-general Flaminio Piccoli, 65.

They headed a Christian Democratic delegation that consulted with Pertini Tuesday. He is scheduled to designate a premier on Thursday after consulting all the parties.

Piccoli, emerged from Pertini's office and repeated an earlier statement calling for a "more effective" relationship with the Communists, Italy's second-largest party, as a condition to help form a new government. But his proposal stopped short of bringing the Communists into the government, a move opposed by the United States.

This relationship with the Communists, Piccoli said, would be "in the spirit of national solidarity."

Piccoli said the fall of Cossiga's few-month-old coalition government "was an act of serious irresponsibility which we condemn from whatever side it came." Piccoli was referring to 29 legislators who cast blank ballots in the secret vote. Political commentators had suggested that members of the left-wing of the Socialist and Christian Democratic parties defected.

Cossiga headed two weak center-left coalitions since August last year. Christian Democratic leaders Monday drafted a statement that will praise the Socialists and Republicans for their cooperation since the last government was formed in April, according to unconfirmed reports, and will urge cooperation with the Social-Democratic and Liberal parties. This looked like a move to enlarge the coalition by taking in the small middle-of-the-road parties.

Observers said that even the Communist Party might give tacit approval to government bills in parliament if the coalition reached an agreement with it on goals. The outgoing government decided late Monday to ask the other parties to help enact interim emergency measures to cope with the economic crisis.

Prince inventive

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — Prince Charles has an idea for an invention — a barbed wire fence which can be rolled up to a corner post "like a giganote tape measure" at the flick of a switch.

The heir to the throne says he often is bothered by fences while riding over farmland, but in a recent radio interview, he did not reveal if he has tried to market his idea.

Charles was publicizing his launching of an award for the best ideas of British inventors which can be developed commercially. He told the British Broadcasting Corp. that Britons are good inventors but that British businessmen are too slow to turn ideas into profits.

Polish workers, officials still at odds

Government accused of obstructing unions, withholding pay raises



UNEASY RELATIONSHIP: Lech Walęsa, union leader at Gdansk, welcomes government negotiator Mieczyslaw Jagielski to a negotiating session that led to the end of strikes in August. Labor-government relations are strained again, however, as workers complain officials are failing to follow through on promises.

WARSAW, Sept. 30 (AFP) — One month after the agreement ending the 18-day strike on the Baltic coast, complete lack of understanding reigns between Polish authorities and the workers.

The federation of the new independent trade unions, "solidarity," has called a one-hour warning strike for Friday and warned the government about a deteriorating situation in the building construction industry. Job actions continue at the copper mines. Sporadic work stoppages are taking place in all quarters.

The authorities and unions have drawn up conflicting summaries of what has been accomplished to the past month. They agree on only two things — that the situation is far from normal, and that the economy is in jeopardy.

The authorities consider they have "decently" upheld their commitments and "done a lot," the official Polish press agency (PAP) reported.

Guarantees have been accorded to set up the new self-managed unions, and to raise the pay of ten million workers by the end of October. A schedule has been drawn up to increase old age pensions and family subsidies, and shorten the work week to five days.

But the independent union in Gdansk, which claims national jurisdiction, sticks to point eight of the Aug. 31 agreement — that all workers should have pay raises by local officials and demand a voice through the state-controlled mass media. If given that voice, they could urge their followers to await the promised reforms patiently, the leaders say.

The new unions have pledged in perfunctory fashion to honor the Communist party's "directing role." But the party, faced with threats to the economy, seems crippled and lacks the sway to move masses.

One fifth of party members have resigned, according to unverifiable reports. The resurgence of advocates of nationalistic Communism behind the banner of Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, leader of the World War II partisans (anti-Nazi guerrillas), is causing dissension in the politburo.

Soviets said entrenched Rome reporter visits Kabul

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP) — An Italian journalist, the first Western reporter allowed to visit Afghanistan in the past two months, said Tuesday Soviet and Afghan leaders are convinced the United States could stop insurgent activity "from one day to another," and that Washington is not anxious for a diplomatic solution to the Soviet intervention.

Jas Gawronski, the Moscow correspondent of Italy's state-run RAI Television, returned from a two-week visit to Kabul, where he interviewed Afghan Vice President Sultan Ali Khatmand, Defense Minister Mohammad Razi and other top officials.

"The Russians are nervous, even in Kabul which by day appears as a town in total control," Gawronski reported. "Not because the rebels are everywhere but because there are only a few areas where they can be sure that there aren't any. The Americans in Vietnam succeeded in securing zones where they could safely take journalists. Not the Russians."

Gawronski, who received a regular visa and accreditation, was only permitted to leave Kabul for a short trip in the countryside. He was allowed to visit the Kabul prison but was not allowed to speak with political prisoners.

"I don't think it is true that the Russians strictly control every segment of Afghan life. They are at the essential centers of power, but at the many ministers I visited, I didn't see too many of them. They are conspicuous at the ministry of defense and at the presidential palace where Bahrak Karmal lives. They were totally absent at the ministry of culture and the national news agency has an elderly Tass correspondent as adviser-instructor."

"In general, the Russians keep out of sight... but they stopped me a few times because I was filming them," said Gawronski, who was accompanied by a Soviet cameraman.

7 to debate U.S. hostage problem

TEHRAN, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — The Iranian parliament Tuesday decided to appoint seven members to the special committee responsible for debating the question of the 52 U.S. hostages held here since Nov. 4. But it failed to decide before going into recess at noon whether the committee would have a mandate to negotiate on behalf of parliament.

The MPs decided that once the committee had been formed it should submit a work program, but that no time limit would be imposed. They were, however, deeply divided over the principle of negotiating for a resolution of the hostage crisis.

In the sometimes heated debate, some members of parliament argued that negotia-

man from Moscow.

"In conversations with Soviet civilians, I detected a sense of condescension or of spite toward the Afghans," said the correspondent, who speaks Russian.

Gawronski often asked for the exact figure on Soviet troops but never got a direct answer. He said the vice-president told him most of the troops had left four months ago, but told him without conviction.

The Italian journalist was also unable to come up with credible casualty figures. Insurgent groups claimed up to 10,000 Soviet deaths, while the U.S. State Department has mentioned estimates of 5,000 total casualties.

During his frequent stops around military hospitals, Gawronski said he did not notice a traffic which would confirm the accepted figure of 40,000 casualties for a death figure of 10,000.

"Unfortunately, it seems everybody is happy with the situation in Afghanistan," Gawronski said. "The West, because it sees it as a problem for the Soviet Union, a problem which might have deterred more radical measures against Polish strikes. The Russians, even if they are paying a higher political and military price than expected, seem convinced the operation is worthwhile. One Soviet official told me in Moscow: 'If you consider it a mistake, then we are happy we made it.'"

He said the Soviets were preparing to dig in for the winter, and engaging in construction along the road to Jalalabad, where he sighted a convoy of 49 trucks with building material. At the Kabul Airport, which he reported quite busy, he sighted a row of ten barracks, apparently for Soviet troops, under construction.

tions would imply wheeling and dealing in the game of international politics.

Several MPs said the taking of the U.S. Embassy and its "spies" was a righteous move and any move to enter upon negotiations would weaken the revolution. The "spies" should be put on trial, he said.

Others argued that if Iran refused to negotiate, the whole world would condemn it, while negotiations would enable Iran to indicate its position. "All the difficulties the country finds itself in stem from the problem of the hostages," one Majlis representative said. "We are isolated in the world, we must negotiate so that the problem of the hostages becomes clear to all."

From page one

Sadeq Khalkhali was fighting Iraqi troops in Arabistan oil province.

The Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said Ayatollah Khalkhali had answered the government's call to Islamic clergy to join in the country's defense at the front.

"I am standing in front of you with a machine gun... We will destroy (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein and his Baathists," he told the radio.

Ayatollah Khalkhali has become prominent as a judge dealing out death sentences to

and-revolutionaries, including supporters of the late Shah, and drug addicts.

An Iranian statement said six Iraqi MiG fighter aircraft were shot down Monday night in raids over the southwestern Arabistan. It said three of the fighters were downed over the port of Bushehr. The other three were struck while circling the oil-refining town of Abadan early Tuesday.

Iran's military headquarters also made a radio appeal to owners of four wheel drive vehicles asking them to put the vehicles at the army's disposal.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem

Fish, milk and tamarind. Thus say the Arabs to describe a state of confusion, of mixtures which will not jell, which are even harmful. The basis for such a phrase is the long-held conviction that these kinds of food, though admirable by themselves, are poison when they are mixed. But science has found otherwise. (Finding otherwise, it seems, is the sole business of science.) Yet the saying persists, and few Arabs would venture to eat a dish containing all of these ingredients. All due respect to science of course — but there is no sense in taking a chance.

Another piece of folk wisdom which science has disproved is that those who constantly talk of suicide will never bring themselves to do it. Many of them in fact do. Never mind that your Aunt Minnie mooned around for ages burling about "easeful death," and died at ninety-three of natural causes. Others talk like this and then go on and do it.

The same goes for the ancient conviction that lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place. It does, according to statistics. It most certainly does. Next time you are in a storm don't rush to stand next that blasted tree since it already has seen the worst. It is, in fact, most likely to see it again (and again).

Ask anyone which is the world's oldest city, and you are sure to get one answer: Why, Rome of course, the immortal city. But it isn't. The oldest is our very own Damascus. It predates Rome by some two thousand years. ("And in some parts, looks it," you might unkindly say — but I dissociate myself from such apatriotic sentiments.)

Or I might ask why is Red Square in Moscow so called and you answer, "It's obvious. Red for Communism. What else?" In fact the square was so-called before the Communists came to power, and they just kept the old name.

Examine your convictions dear reader. Constant scrutiny. That's the ticket. Science, you see, will sooner or later find that things are otherwise.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awqat

Gold tumbles \$12.50; dollar down

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Agencies) — Gold dropped \$12.50 to \$669 at start of trading here Tuesday and then recovered to \$71.50. London's five bullion houses fixed a morning gold price of \$670.

The rate was down from late Monday but a recovery from the late Monday closing price of \$662. In Zurich, gold went for a median \$669.50, down from \$682.50 at Monday's close.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, gold dropped \$12.50 to finish at \$672.38.

Silver was quoted in London at \$20.80 down from \$21.31 Monday. Dealers said sentiment was pulling two ways. On the one hand there was the Iraqi-Iranian conflict as a continuing factor, but at the same time interest rates of the dollar and Eurodollar were well up, which made hoarding a costly business.

On the money market, the U.S. currency was hit by some profit-taking after its strong rise Monday. But dealers said it would doubtless bounce back because U.S. prime rates were

expected to go up at the weekend. The dollar was quoted 1.8097 marks against previous 1.813. Sterling retreated in sympathy, to \$2.38 from Monday's \$2.39.

The dollar drifted down under heavy selling pressure on the Tokyo foreign exchange, closing at 212.00 yen against the previous day's finish of 213.00 yen. The dollar opened at 212.50 yen and rose to the day's high of 212.90 yen an hour later before losing ground under selling pressure from traders settling export bills at the end of the month.

The dollar reached a low of 211.85 yen in mid-morning, and was traded narrowly between 212.30 yen and 212.50 yen in the afternoon. Spot transactions totaled \$948 million in fairly active trading.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	670.85
Paris	668.85
Frankfurt	670.50
Zurich	669.50
Hong Kong	672.38

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